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Columbia College
in the City of New York

COURSES

IN THE

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IN

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND PUBLIC LAW

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1894-95

NOTE

In addition to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College offers the following :

In School of Arts	a 4-years' course	. . .	leading to degree of	A.B.
" " " Law	" 3 "	" . . .	" " " "	L.L.B.
" " " Mines	" 4 "	" in Chemistry	" " " "	B.S.
" " " " "	" " "	" " Geology	" " " "	B.S.
" " " " "	" " "	" " Architecture	" " " "	B.S.
" " " " "	" " "	" " Mining	" " " "	M.E.
" " " " "	" " "	" " Engineering	" " " "	C.E.
" " " " "	" " "	" " "	" " " "	E.E.
" " " " "	" " "	" " Metallurgy	" " " "	Met.E.
" " " Medicine (College of Physicians and Surgeons)	a 4-years' course in Medicine leading to the degree of			M.D.

The courses detailed in this pamphlet may be taken as major or minor subjects for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., and some of them for the degree of A.B. All of them are elective as part of the requirements for the degree of LL.M. Other courses leading to the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. are given under the various university faculties, especially the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Pure Science.


Information as to any of the above courses may be had by addressing the Secretary of the President, Columbia College.

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1894/95 - 1910/11

CONTENTS

	PAGE
UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	I
Other Officers	I
GENERAL STATEMENT	3
Purposes of the School	3
Admission and Attendance	4
Matriculation and Registration	5
Fees	5
Admission to Other Courses	6
DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	7
Regulations of the University Council	7
Supplemental Regulations of the Faculty of Political Science	9
Specific Requirements of Study	12
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW	13
In General	13
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Laws	14
COURSE OF STUDY AND RESEARCH	16
Seminaria	16
History and Political Philosophy	16
Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence	23
Economics and Social Science	26
ORDER OF STUDIES	33
UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS	35
PRIZES	36
Prize in Political Economy	36
James Gordon Bennet Prize	36
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	37
Prize Lectureships	37
LIBRARY	38
HOURS OF LECTURES	39
CALENDAR	42



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UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Registrar

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

The School of Political Science is under the direction of the University Faculty of Political Science, and has charge of the university courses of study and research in history, economics, and public law.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

In its course of instruction it undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political and social sciences. The secondary and practical objects are :

a To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

b To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

c To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

d To educate teachers of political and social science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Department of State for which special examinations are held—will find it advan-

tageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, finance, and administration.

Admission and Attendance

Students are received either as candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Laws, or Doctor of Philosophy, or to pursue special or partial courses. The lectures are open to the public, on payment of an auditor's fee. No auditor will be admitted to any course without the consent of the instructor, previously obtained. Auditors do not have and cannot receive any university recognition whatever.

Students desiring to pursue their studies under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science as candidates for a degree, must have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the junior year. Certificates of graduation or dismissal from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance per week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the senior class in the School of Arts. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, or the first-year course in the School of Law or the School of Medicine, and count the same as part of the requirement for the bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a bachelor's degree from some college in good standing and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For specific

regulations, see pages 7 to 13. The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at least one session.

For the degree of Master of Laws, see pages 14 to 16.

Students who are not candidates for a degree are admitted to any courses which they are found competent to undertake.

There are no examinations for admission, either as candidates for a degree or as special students. Students are admitted at any time during the year, and may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Matriculation and Registration

Each student on first connecting himself with Columbia College is required to sign the matriculation book in the office of the President, and pay a fee of \$5.00. Immediately after matriculation, and before entering upon his studies each year thereafter, every student who desires to pursue his studies, either wholly or in part, under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science, must register himself in the office of the dean of that faculty and receive a registration book. Until his matriculation and registration are completed, no student is entitled to attend any university exercises whatever, nor will any attendance previous to matriculation and registration be counted as part of the residence required for a degree.

Students proposing to study under this faculty are desired to present themselves for registration on the Wednesday next before the first Monday in October.

Fees

The annual fee for every candidate for a degree is \$150, payable in two equal instalments in October and February. The fee for students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate

of \$15 a year for each hour of attendance per week upon university exercises with a maximum fee of \$150. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance ; otherwise, in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

The fee for auditors is calculated at the rate of \$20 a year for each hour of attendance per week, upon university exercises with a maximum fee of \$200. Auditors are permitted, at their option, to enroll themselves for a single term only, at one half of the above-mentioned fee.

Holders of university and other fellowships are exempt from all charges for tuition.

A limited number of students who have been connected with the College for at least one year, and whose academic record and pecuniary circumstances warrant it, may be granted free or reduced tuition by the faculty. Application for free or reduced tuition should be made in writing to the dean.

Examination fees are as follows : for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen dollars ; for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Laws, twenty-five dollars ; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, thirty-five dollars ; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, five dollars additional. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

Admission to other Courses.

Any duly matriculated university student is at liberty to combine courses of study and investigation under this faculty with courses offered by the School of Arts or by the University Faculties of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Mines (Applied Science), and Pure Science without any additional fee.

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are :

History of philosophy ; ethics ; biological anthropology ; readings in Gaius and Ulpian ; readings in Anglo-Saxon law ; courses in the various modern languages, and others.

Students enrolled either in the General, the Union, or the Jew-

ish Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, who may be designated for the privilege by the authorities of those institutions and accepted by the President of Columbia College, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of any charge for tuition.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia College and the Teachers College, at 9 University Place, duly qualified students of the Teachers College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

All of these institutions offer reciprocal privileges to students of Columbia College.

DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Regulations as to the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy Established by the University Council.

1 Any student who has taken his baccalaureate degree either in Columbia College or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalence to be considered on its own merits) shall be entitled, with the approval of the President, to become a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them.

2 Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately upon registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which, when approved by the proper faculty, shall be the studies of his university course. Should the subjects designated by the candidate fall within the jurisdiction of more than one University Faculty, the candidate's selection must receive the sanction of the President before it is recorded.

3 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, must pursue their studies under the direction of the professors and other officers of instruction in

charge of the subjects selected by the candidates as major and minor, attending such lectures as may be designated, and performing faithfully such other work in connection therewith as may from time to time be prescribed.

4 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose.

5 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on prescribed portions of the subject selected by him as major and minor, shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay.

6 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on the subjects selected by him as major and minor, shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the faculty. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the University Faculty of ———, Columbia College." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

7 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject and shall defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight two or all of the following languages—Latin, French, and German—as each faculty may determine, will also be required.

8 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction the entire course of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended, by the faculty of the school in which they have studied, for the degree of Master of Arts ; provided that in each case the candidate present a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

9 The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, when taken in science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, is subject to the same conditions as those imposed by section 8 upon candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the schools of Law, Medicine, and Mines.

Supplemental Regulations of the University Faculty of Political Science

1 Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, or any of them, will be admitted to the courses under the control of the Faculty of Political Science, subject to the conditions prescribed by the statutes of the college and by this faculty.

2 Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

3 The course of study shall embrace instruction in the following groups of subjects :

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

A. European History ; B. American History ; C. Political Philosophy.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

A. Constitutional Law ; B. International Law ; C. Criminal Law ; D. Administrative Law ; E. Comparative Jurisprudence.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

A. Political Economy and Finance ; B. Sociology and Statistics.

4 Members of the senior class in the School of Arts shall be entitled to elect any of the courses offered by this faculty year by year, subject to the regulations prescribed by the faculty of that school.

5 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to fifteen hours per week, shall be qualified, on examination and the recommendation of the faculty with the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to less than fifteen hours per week (the remaining portion of the prescribed number of hours having been taken under the direction of another faculty), shall, after examination, be entitled, with the concurrence of such other faculty or faculties, with the consent of the President, and with the further consent of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7 Referring to section 2 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the term “subject” shall be held to mean any one of the several subjects of instruction specified under groups I., II., and III. in section 3. No candidate for a degree may select more than two of his subjects from any one group, and he must attend at least one seminarium. The selection of subjects made by any candidate for a degree shall be approved by the dean on behalf of the faculty.

8 Immediately on registration each student shall be given a registration book, on which shall be inscribed the name of the student and the date of his enrolment or registration. In this registration book the student shall enter, at the beginning of each academic year or session, the subjects or titles of the several courses of lectures or seminarium work which he proposes to follow. At the opening exercise of every such course, or so soon there-

after as may be possible, the student shall present to the professor or instructor in charge his registration book, in order that such professor or instructor may enter therein his name and the date of the opening of the course. At the close of every such course followed by the student, the professor or instructor in charge shall again enter in the registration book his name and the date of the closing of the course, if the student has faithfully attended the same and performed all the duties required of him in connection therewith. At the time of filing his application to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, every candidate must present to the dean his registration book properly signed and dated, as above prescribed, by the professors or instructors in charge of the several courses which he may have attended, as evidence that he is properly entitled to examination for a degree.

9 Referring to section 4 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

Applications to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must be made on or before April 1 of the academic year in which the examination is desired.

10 Referring to section 5 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The essay required of every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be in the form of a paper read during the year before the seminarium of which he is a member.

11 Referring to section 6 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the power to approve the subjects chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, shall be delegated to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. The dissertation must be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired.

12 Referring to section 7 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The oral examination of the candidate in presence of the faculty shall include the minor subjects as well as the major subject ;

and the examinations upon all these subjects shall be held at the same time. The candidates shall also be required to read at sight Latin, French, and German. These examinations may be held with the consent of the dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject before the printed dissertation is submitted.

13 Students who are not candidates for a degree shall be permitted to pursue such selection of courses, from among those offered by the Faculty of Political Science, as they may be found qualified to enter upon, and the Faculty may approve. The qualifications of such students shall be determined by the professors in charge of the courses selected by them.

14 All applications to pursue courses of study, whether as candidates for a degree or otherwise, either wholly or in part under the direction of this faculty, shall be made in writing to the dean on blank forms prepared for the purpose.

Specific Requirement of Study for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must take the following courses :

For A.M. minor. Any course or courses aggregating two hours per week through the year, which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree.

For A.M. major. Any courses aggregating two hours per week which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree ; together with the seminarium.

For Ph.D. minor. In addition to the requirements for the A.M. minor, courses aggregating two hours per week.

For Ph.D. major. All the courses and the seminaria in the major subject.

Candidates offering European History as the major subject must offer American History as a minor, and *vice versa*.

Candidates offering Political Economy and Finance as the major subject, must offer Sociology and Statistics as a minor, and *vice versa*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Constitutional Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on

General International Law, or on Comparative Administrative Law.

Candidates offering International Law, or Criminal Law, or Administrative Law as the major subject must take Constitutional Law as a minor.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Criminal Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

In General

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, international, and criminal law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the courses offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics ; and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a considerable knowledge of public law ; and if he wishes to be anything more than a practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English.

The courses on constitutional and diplomatic history constitute the indispensable introduction to those in public law ; and the courses on economics and finance will be found of great value by students of both public and private law.

Of these subjects, criminal law is required as part of the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Law School, and Roman law, history of European law, comparative jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, administrative law, law of municipal corporations, law of taxation, and international law are elective for the same degree. The Faculty of Law also recommends that students who have not had an adequate training in history economics, and

finance shall so prolong their course of study that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the School of Political Science for studying these subjects.

For the greater encouragement of such a combination of studies, and to meet the increasing demand for a broader legal training that shall not be exclusively professional in its purpose, a course of university study has been established leading to the degree of Master of Laws.

Requirements for the Degree of Master of Laws

Preliminary Education.—The candidate must have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior year.

Course of Study.—The candidate must pursue his studies under the direction of the Faculties of Law and Political Science for four years, electing from the subjects offered by these faculties courses aggregating, in the four years, fifty-two hours a week,¹ provided that not more than thirty-four hours of work may be elected either in the field of private law or in that of public law, social ethics, history, and economics.

Allowance for Studies Prosecuted Elsewhere.—The student who has satisfactorily completed at other universities, colleges, or law schools any considerable portion of the subjects offered by the Faculties of Law and Political Science (*viz.*, not less than the equivalent of one term's work of thirteen hours a week), may be excused from a corresponding portion of the four years' residence required at Columbia. Under this rule a student who holds the bachelor's degree from a college having a curriculum substantially equivalent to that of the School of Arts of Columbia College, and who has pursued graduate courses in history and economics amounting to one year's work of thirteen hours a week, may complete the Master of Laws' course at Columbia College in three years: and the student who has completed a two or three years' law course at another law school may similarly receive credit for courses equivalent to those offered in Columbia College. In no case, however, shall any one receive the degree of Master of Laws

¹ The courses offered by the two Faculties, from which the student is to elect fifty-two hours, aggregate at present more than one hundred and ten hours per week.

who has not spent four years in the study of history, economics, and public and private law in some university, college, or law school, including a residence of at least one term at Columbia College; and the decision whether work performed at another institution shall be accepted as equivalent to work at Columbia rests, as regards each subject, with the Faculty in whose jurisdiction that subject falls.

Master of Laws' Course for Students Holding the Degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College.—Students who have completed the junior year in the School of Arts of Columbia College or in some other institution maintaining an equivalent curriculum, and who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College after pursuing the full three years' course of study, shall be entitled, upon pursuing for an additional year a course of study of at least thirteen hours a week under the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Political Science, or under both of these Faculties, and passing satisfactory examinations, to receive the degree of Master of Laws; provided that no student shall receive the degree who has not studied and passed satisfactory examinations in comparative constitutional law, administrative law, Roman law, international law, and in the three courses offered on equity, and who has not pursued at Columbia or elsewhere courses of instruction satisfactory to the Faculty of Political Science in history, social ethics, and economics.

Arrangement of Studies.—Under the above regulations the student may choose either of two courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. He may study primarily for the Bachelor of Laws' degree, and after obtaining this, prosecute his studies a year longer for the master's degree; or he may register himself from the outset as a candidate for the master's degree without attempting to take the bachelor's degree. Those students who believe that they will be able to devote the necessary time to their legal studies are strongly recommended to take the latter course. Such students will find it to their advantage to make their elections for the first year largely in the field of social ethics, political philosophy, constitutional history, and economics, combining with these subjects courses in the elements of jurisprudence and the general principles of contracts and torts, and to divide the subsequent years between public and private law.

The student who has completed his junior year in the School

of Arts of Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College upon such a combination of legal and political courses aggregating not less than fifteen hours a week for one year; and such courses will also be counted as a part of the fifty-two hours a week required for the degree of Master of Laws.

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR 1894-95¹

The course of study embraces instruction and research in three groups of subjects :

- I History and Political Philosophy.
- II Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.
- III Economics and Social Science.

SEMINARIA

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminarium in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

There are also preliminary seminaria in history and political economy designed primarily for those that are not fully prepared for the more advanced work. A preliminary seminarium taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

Group 1—History and Political Philosophy

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American

¹ Subject to revision in details in case of need.

history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in history in the School of Arts. These are as follows¹ :

1 (A) *Outline of Mediæval and Modern History*.—Two hours a week : Mr. Colby.

2 (B) *Outline of European History since 1815*.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Dunning.

3 *Roman History*.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Munroe Smith.

4 *English History*.—One hour a week : Prof. Osgood.

5 *American History*.—One hour a week : Prof. Dunning.

6 *Historical and Political Geography*.—The purpose of this course is to give a description of the physical geography of Europe, to point out the various sections into which it is naturally divided, to trace the territorial growth of modern European states, and to describe the geographical and ethnic conditions of the present states of the European continent. One hour a week : Prof. Goodnow.

Subject A—European History

7 *General Political and Constitutional History of Europe*, comprehending in detail : a view of the political situation of imperial Rome ; the history of the development of the government of the Christian church into the form of papal monarchy ; the overthrow of the Roman imperial system and the establishment of German kingdoms throughout middle, western, and southern Europe ; the character and constitution of these kingdoms ; the conversion of the Germans to the Christian church, and the relations which the Christian church assumed towards the Germanic states ; consolidation of the German kingdoms into the European empire of Charlemagne ; character and constitution of the Carolingian state ; its disruption through the development of the feudal system and the independent hierarchic church, and division into the kingdoms of Germany, France, and Italy ; character and history of the feudal system as a state form ; re-establishment of the imperial authority by the re-connection of Germany with Italy ; conflict of the middle ages between church and state ; the political disorganization and papal despotism resulting from the same ; the

¹ The lettered courses are required for undergraduates.

development of the absolute monarchy and the reformation ; the limitation of absolute kingly power and the development of constitutionalism ; and lastly, the realization of the constitutional idea of the nineteenth century.—Four hours a week, first session : Prof. Osgood.

8 *The Political and Constitutional History of England*.—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs, and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of 1688–89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the Reform Bill of 1832. The work of the first session will close at 1640. The history subsequent to that date will be treated during the second session.—Two hours a week : Prof. Osgood.

9 *The Relations of England and Ireland*.—In a general way, the Irish question has been the question of imposing upon the last and most persistent remnant of the old Celtic race the Teutonic ideas and institutions that have developed in England. Three phases of the process are clearly distinguishable in history—the political, the religious, and the economic. It is designed in the lectures to follow out in some detail the modifications in the relations of the two islands affected by the varying prominence of these different phases. The long struggle for English political supremacy over all Ireland from the twelfth to the seventeenth century, the religious wars, and the ruthless suppression of the Catholic population during the two succeeding centuries, and the origin and development of the land question out of the circum-

stances of both these periods, are described with special reference to their influence on the modern state of Irish affairs. Incidentally to these leading topics, the questions of governmental organization that have been prominent from time to time since the conquest are discussed, and the history of the Irish parliament is followed out in such a way as to illustrate the nature and importance of the agitation for home rule.—One hour a week, first session (1895-96) : Prof. Dunning.

10 *History of European Law*.—See *post.*, p. 26. Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

11 *History of Diplomacy*.—See *post.*, p. 23.—Two hours a week first session : Prof. Moore.

12 *Early Church History*.—The ante-Nicene period, A.D. 100-311 ; spread and persecution ; literary conflict with heathenism and heresy ; conversion of the Roman empire ; development of Christian doctrine and discipline.—Two hours a week : — —

13 *Mediæval Church History*.—From the time of Constantine to the Reformation. Nicene and post-Nicene periods : monasticism ; rise of the papacy ; development of doctrine ; mediæval Christianity ; conversion of the barbarians ; separation of the Greek and Latin churches ; the papacy and the empire ; the crusades ; preparation for the reformation.—Two hours a week : — —

14 *Modern Church History*.—The reformation on the continent, in England and Scotland ; the Roman Catholic counter-reformation ; history of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.—Two hours a week : — —

15 *Seminarium in European History*.—Two hours a week : Prof. Osgood.

Subject B—American History

16 *Political and Constitutional History of the United States*.—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war ; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1787, and its application down to the civil war ; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Four hours a week, second session : Prof. Burgess.

17 *Political History of the Colonies and of the American Revolution*.—This is an investigation course, extending through two years.

During the first year attention will be devoted to the settlement of the colonies and their development in the seventeenth century. During the second year the growth of the system of colonial administration, the conflict with the French, and the revolt of the colonies will be investigated. The object of the course is two-fold : first, to acquaint the student as thoroughly as possible with the history of the period ; second, to teach him how to investigate and how to do the constructive work of the historian. The subject is taken up topically, and the titles of the chief original authorities bearing upon each topic are given by the instructor. These works the student must read, compare, and criticise. The result of his study must appear in the form of a consistent and truthful account of the event of which he is treating. It is intended that attention shall be fixed as exclusively as possible upon original sources. When secondary material is used, it must be examined and criticised in the light of the original. When necessary, an analytical study of the histories, relations, or other authorities is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of their credibility. Attention is also called to the character of historical writing in each period under investigation. Students are brought, as far as possible, to view the world from the standpoint of the men whose works they are studying. It is intended that a class taking the full course shall have discussed before it all the most important original authorities bearing upon the history of the American colonies and revolution.—Two hours per week for two years : Prof. Osgood.

18 *The United States during Civil War and Reconstruction.*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are : The principles of the appeal to arms ; the nature and scope of the “war power” ; the status of the negro as affected by the war ; the various theories of reconstruction ; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution ; the actual process of reconstruction ; the so-called “force legislation” ; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Dunning.

19 *History of American Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 23. Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Moore.

20 *American Church History.*—Two hours a week : — —

21 *New York State and Federal Politics, 1820-1860.*—Among the chief topics treated in this course are : Anti-masonry, rise of the Whig party, internal improvements, agrarian insurrections, Mc-Leod case, anti-slavery ideas before 1845, Texas and the Mexican war, compromise of 1850, election of 1852, Kansas-Nebraska bill, Dred Scott case, Lincoln-Douglas debate, election of 1860, efforts at compromise.—Two hours a week, second session : Dr. Bancroft.

22 *Charter and Political History of New York City.*—This course treats of the relations of the city to the state, showing the growth of municipal independence. The early charters conferred but few rights on the city, the selection of the most important city officials being made at Albany. Tammany Hall has been the most important and powerful party organization. A brief history of the Tammany organization, its rulers, and its method of nominating public officers, will be given. The "Tweed Ring" and the efforts of purifying city politics since its downfall will be described, including the reform charter of 1873, the amendments of 1884, the report of the Tilden Committee in 1875, and of the Roosevelt and Gibbs investigating committees.—Two hours a week, first session : Dr. Bernheim.

25 *Seminarium in Early American History.*—The subjects discussed in 1893-4 were : Topics on the history of the American colonies during the period of the restoration, 1660-1690. One hour a week : Prof. Osgood.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

26 *General History of Political Theories.*—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

- Book I., after a short survey of the theocratic system of the Brahmins, treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.
- Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of Papacy and Empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.
- Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.
- Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were worked out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law, as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract, made most famous by Rousseau.
- Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau : the idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny, and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill, and Spencer.
- Three hours a week : Prof. Dunning.

27 *American Political Philosophy.*—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed : First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week : Prof. Dunning.

30 *Seminarium in Political Philosophy*.—One hour a week : Prof. Dunning.

Group II.—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

1 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the Principal European States and of the United States* ; comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of England, United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of the states, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all.—Three hours a week, December to May : Prof. Burgess.

2 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the Several Commonwealths of the American Union*.—In this course of lectures comparison is made in the same manner of the constitutions of the forty-four commonwealths of the Union.—One hour a week, second session : Dr. Bernheim.

5 *Seminarium in Constitutional Law*.—The subject discussed in 1893-94 was the power of Congress over the Territories.—Two hours a week : Prof. Burgess.

Subject B—International Law

6 *History of Diplomacy*.—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Moore.

7 *History of American Diplomacy*.—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will

comprehend (1) the diplomacy of the Revolution ; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812 ; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war ; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Moore.

8 *International Law.*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week : Prof. Moore.

10 *Seminarium in International Law.*—2 hours a week : Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

11 *Criminal Law, including the Conflict of Penal Laws and Extradition.*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order ; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime ; (3) extradition, including (a) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between nations, and (b) the delivery of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or interstate rendition.—Two hours a week : Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

16 *Comparative Administrative Law of the United States and the principal European States.*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare them with the law of England, France, and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed : The principle of the separation or distribution of powers ; the executive power ; administrative councils ; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties ; local (including municipal) government ; officers, their

appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office ; the administration in action ; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week : Prof. Goodnow.

17 *The Law of Municipal Corporations*.—This course treats of the development of the American municipal corporation and the differences between it and the modern English municipal corporation ; the creation of municipal corporations ; the control over American municipal corporations possessed by the commonwealth legislature, and its constitutional limitations both national and commonwealth ; the dissolution of municipal corporations, and its effect ; the organization of municipal corporations together with a detailed discussion of their powers and liabilities both as governmental agencies and as corporate bodies, subjects of private law.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Goodnow.

18 *The Law of Taxation*.—The subjects treated in this course are : The nature of taxes and the taxing power ; the limitations placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power ; the construction of tax proceedings ; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States ; the methods of assessment and collection ; the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust, and illegal taxation ; and the law of assessments for local improvements of property specially benefited.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Goodnow.

20 *Seminarium in Administrative Law*.—Two hours a week : Prof. Goodnow.

Subject E—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

21 *Roman Law I*.—The history and institutions of the classical and Justinian law. Sohm's *Institutes*, supplemented by lectures.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Munroe Smith.

22 *Roman Law II.*—Cases from the *Digest*, principally in contracts.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Munroe Smith.

23 *History of European Law.*—This course treats (1) of primitive law, with especial reference to the usages and ideas of the Indo-Germanic races ; (2) of early German law, including a comparison of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and continental German customs ; (3) of mediæval European law, including feudal and canon law ; (4) of the “reception” of Justinian civil law ; and (5) of the genesis and character of the great modern codes.—Two hours a week (1895-96) : Prof. Munroe Smith.

24 *Comparative Jurisprudence.*—This course, based mainly on a comparison of the modern Roman and the English common law, aims to present the leading principles of modern property law and family law.—Two hours a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

25 *International Private Law.*—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called “conflicts of law” are compared with the solution given to these questions by our own courts.—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

29 *Seminarium in Legal History.*—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

30 *Seminarium in Comparative Legislation.*—One hour a week : Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, and also a knowledge of the general facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in the School of Arts. These are ¹ :

I (A) *Elements of Political Economy.*—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Mayo-Smith and Mr. Weston.

2 *Economic History of Europe and America.*—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Seligman and Mr. Weston.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

3 *Historical and Practical Political Economy.*—This course is in-

¹ The lettered course is required for undergraduates.

tended to give the student a knowledge of the economic development of the world, in order that he may understand present economic institutions and solve present economic problems. The principal topics are: the study of political economy and its relation to political science; general sketch of the economic development of the world; the institutions of private property, bequest, and inheritance, and the principle of personal liberty as affecting the economic condition of the world; the problems of production, such as land tenure, population, capital, different forms of productive enterprise, statistics of production, particularly the natural resources of the United States; problems of exchange, such as free trade and protection, railroads, money, bimetallism, paper-money, banking, commercial crises, etc.; problems of distribution, such as wages, trades-unions, co-operation, poor relief, factory laws, profit and interest, rent, progress and poverty; and finally a consideration of the function of the state in economic affairs.—Three hours a week: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

4 *History of Political Economy*.—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are:

- I *Antiquity*: Orient, Greece, and Rome.
- II *Middle ages*: Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.
- III *Mercantilists*: Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
- IV *Physiocrats*: Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
- V *Adam Smith and precursors*: Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Stuart.
- VI *English school*: Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.
- VII *The continent*: Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.
- VIII *German historical school*: Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand, etc.
- IX *Recent development*: Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot,

Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall ; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn ; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser ; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide ; Cossa, Nazzani, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni ; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

—Two hours a week : Prof. Seligman.

5 *Science of Finance*.—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the various rules of public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories, and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally it describes the financial organization of the state, by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, currency, and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week : Prof. Seligman.

6 *Financial History of the United States*.—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called especially to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation) ; to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation ; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems ; to the financial history of the war with England ; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837 ; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank ; to the currency problems up to the civil war ; to the financial management of the war ; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation ; and finally to the recent

development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.—Two hours a week, second session (1895-96) : Prof. Seligman.

7 *Industrial and Tariff History of the United States*.—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning ; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case ; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has developed or hampered the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called especially to the industrial history of the colonies ; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report ; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808 ; to the restriction and the war with England ; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828 ; to the infant-industry argument ; to the compromise and its effect on manufacturers ; to the area of moderate free trade ; to the tariff of 1857 ; to the war tariffs ; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument ; to the McKinley act, and the changes up to the present time.—Two hours a week, second session (1895-96) : Prof. Seligman.

8 *Railroad Problems ; Economic, Social and Legal*.—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are : financial methods, railway construction, speculation profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, employers' liability, etc. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.—Two hours a week, first session (1895-96) : Prof. Seligman.

14 *Preliminary Seminarium in Political Economy.*—Primarily for those that have already studied economics for only a year. The subject in 1893-94 was bimetallism and the monetary situation.—Two hours a week : Professors Mayo-Smith and Seligman, and Mr. Weston.

15 *Seminarium in Political Economy and Finance.*—For advanced students. The subjects in 1893-94 were (1) Origin and development of the differential theory of distribution. (2) The income tax in theory and practice.—Two hours, bi-weekly : Prof. Seligman.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics¹

16 *Physical Geography, Anthropology, and Ethnology.*—This course will treat of the following subjects :

- I *Physical Geography* in its relation to the development of culture : a) areas of characterization, acclimatization, etc. ; b) theories of distribution.
- II *History of the Science of Anthropology.*
- III *Prehistoric Archaeology*, including earliest evidences of human life, theories of migration, etc.
- IV *Ethnology* : a) language ; b) manners and customs ; c) classification of races ; d)² race problems biologically considered, including variation, intermingling, and extermination.
- V *Anthropometry*².
- VI *Comparative Mythology*.²—Two hours a week : Dr. Ripley.

17 *Practical Statistics.*—This course is a series of talks about the use of statistics in political economy and social science, with use of the current statistical publications of the United States, and explanation of their value as sources of information and illustrations of statistical methods, fallacies, graphical representation, etc. The topics are : population in its economic relation, emigration and immigration, production of wealth, money, commerce, wages, banking, finance, etc.—Two hours, first session : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

¹ For a fuller statement of the work in Sociology and the allied courses and equipment, see the separate announcement of the Courses in Sociology.

² This course will be given in the University Faculty of Philosophy by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

18 *Statistical Science : Methods and Results.*—This course is intended to furnish a basis for social science by supplementing the historical, legal and economic knowledge already gained by such a knowledge of social phenomena as can be gained only by statistical observation. Under the head of statistics of population are considered : race and ethnological distinctions, nationality, density, city and country, sex, age, occupation, religion, education, births, deaths, marriages, mortality tables, emigration, etc. Under economic statistics : land, production of food, raw material, labor, wages, capital, means of transportation, shipping, prices, etc. Under the head of moral statistics are considered : statistics of suicide, vice, crime of all kinds, causes of crime, condition of criminals, repression of crime, penalties and effect of penalties, etc. Finally is considered the method of statistical observations, the value of the results obtained, the doctrine of the will, and the possibility of discovering social laws.—Two hours a week : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

19 *Communistic and Socialistic Theories.*—The present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers, who demand many changes, especially in the institution of private property and the system of free competition. It is the object of this course to describe what these attacks are, what changes are proposed, and how far these changes seem desirable or possible. At the same time an account is given of actual socialistic movements, such as the international, social democracy, etc. Advantage is taken of these discussions to make the course really one on social science, by describing modern social institutions, such as private property, in their historical origin and development, and their present justification.—Two hours a week (1895-96) : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

20 *General Sociology.*—This course includes a systematic study of general sociology. The attempts that have been made since Comte to construct a science of society are explained in a review of the literature, which is brought down to the present time. A society is described in ethnographic terms, as a subdivision of the population of the earth, which has a territorial or ethnical ground of unity and develops its own distinctive culture and organization. The causes and laws of its natural evolution, so far as they are yet apparent, are presented. Particular attention is given to the

economic causes of social development. The modern theories of utility, subjective value, and wealth-consumption are shown to have important sociological bearings. They enter into our interpretations of legal traditions and political forms, as well as into our explanations of industrial customs, the division of labor, and public policy. Economic and sociological theory are thus brought into close relations to each other. The latter part of the course deals largely with the causes and consequences of the rapid growth of modern populations and their concentration in cities.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Giddings.

21 *The Evolution of the Family.*—The family is the unitary group in human society. The study of its organization and history is of the same importance for the sociologist that the study of cell structure and differentiation is for the biologist. The investigations of Bachofen, Morgan, Maine, and MacLennan into the origins of marriage, kinship, household organization, and clan relationships, stimulated sociological research as nothing else has ever done. The course on the evolution of the family presents the results of these researches, reviewing the literature and discussing some of the more important problems, such as those of the early forms of marriage, the relation of the family to the clan and the tribe, the status of women and children, etc. These studies lead up to an examination of the family in modern society, in country and city, under various conditions of nationality, residence, occupation, density of population, sanitary surroundings, education, religion, etc. In conclusion, the increase of divorce is considered, in its causes and consequences, and in its relation to public opinion and legislation.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Giddings.

22 *Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Charities.*—The foundation of this course is a careful study of the English poor law ; its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may be now observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, dependent children, etc., are compared. Finally the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children.—Two hours a week, first session : Prof. Giddings.

23 *Crime and Penology.*—This course comprises a special study of the sociological problems of crime and penology. It takes up in order the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime and its modern forms, criminal anthropology—the physical and psychological characteristics of the criminal type,—the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Giddings.

24 *Ethnology and the Population of the United States.*—This course studies the origin of the population of the United States, the history of immigration, the ethnical elements and their influence on institutions and social progress.—Two hours a week, second session : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

29 *Seminarium in Statistics.*—Work in the statistical laboratory—Four hours, weekly : Prof. Mayo-Smith.

30 *Seminarium in Social Science.*—Two hours, bi-weekly : Prof. Giddings.

ORDER OF STUDIES

It is recommended by the faculty that students, who intend to devote their whole time to the courses of study offered by this faculty, take them in the following order :

FIRST YEAR

	Hours per week
Constitutional History of Europe, United States, and England	6
Political Economy	3
Science of Finance	2
Practical Statistics (1st session)	2
History of Political Theories	3
Relations of England and Ireland (1st session)	1

Roman Law	2
Physical Geography and Anthropology (1st session) . . .	2
Financial History of the United States (2d session) . . .	2
Tariff History of the United States (2d session) . . .	2

SECOND YEAR

Comparative Constitutional Law of the principal European states and of the United States, Dec. 1st to end of year	3
History of European Law	2
Comparative Administrative Law of the United States, and of the principal European states . . .	2
History of Political Economy	2
Social Science: Communistic and Socialistic Theories . . .	2
Colonial History of the United States	2
History of Diplomacy (1st session)	2
History of American Diplomacy (2d session)	2
American Political Philosophy	1
Sociology (1st session)	2
Evolution of the Family (2d session)	2
New York State and Federal Politics (2d session) . . .	2
Early and Mediæval Church History	4

THIRD YEAR

Comparative Jurisprudence	2
International Law	2
Criminal Law	2
International Private Law	1
Law of Municipal Corporations (1st session)	2
Law of Taxation (2d session)	2
History of the United States, 1860-1877	1
New York City Politics (1st session)	2
Statistics, Methods, and Results	2
Railroad Problems	2
Pauperism and Poor Relief (1st session)	2
Crime and Penology (2d session)	2
Ethnology (2d session)	2
Modern and American Church History	4

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four university fellowships have been established, tenable for one year, with a possibility of reappointment for reasons of weight. Applications for fellowships should be addressed to the President of Columbia College on blank forms provided for the purpose. The following rules regarding the fellowships have been established by the University Council :

1 The application shall be made prior to March 1, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia College. Applications received later than March 1 may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating from July 1. Residence should begin October 1.

2 The candidate must give evidence

(a) Of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute ;

(b) Of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed ;

(c) Of upright character, such as testimonial from some instructor.

3 The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the fellow shall have been in residence. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition.

4 Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course will be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture, or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

5 No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a profession or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may

give instruction or assistance in any department of the University.

6 No fellow shall be allowed to accept remunerative employment except by written permission of the President, and the acceptance of any such employment, without such permission, shall operate to vacate the fellowship.

7 A fellow may be reappointed at the end of the year for reasons of weight. No fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

8 As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emolument, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of fellows.

PRIZES

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of \$150 for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the class of 1879 of the School of Arts. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must be not less than twenty thousand words in length.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science

A prize of \$50, to be given on Commencement Day, has been established by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The prize is to be awarded by the Faculty of Political Science for the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. The subject is assigned each year by the Faculty. The competition is open to Seniors in the School of Arts, whether regular or special students, and to all students under any of the University Faculties who have not yet taken the baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, or philosophy, provided that they take courses amounting to six hours a week throughout the year in the School of Political Science. Essays must be submitted to the President on or before

May 1, 1894. If no satisfactory essay is received, no award will be made. No award will be made for any essay that is defective in English composition.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of Columbia College in the Schools of Law and Political Science, but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first Mondays of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

Prize Lectureships

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows :

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia College in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

These prize lectureships will be found especially useful and welcome to graduates of the school who propose to devote themselves to an academic career, and who in this way may acquire

the experience and acquaintance with university methods of teaching which will stand them in good stead in their future career.

LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 11 P.M. during term time, and from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to include the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention is given to providing the material needed for original investigation. Every journal of importance, American or foreign, is taken regularly by the library. Any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once.

The library contains at present (March, 1894) about 170,000 volumes. In the department of Political Science there are about 65,000 volumes. The collection is particularly rich in works on international, constitutional, and administrative law, Roman law and foreign law, and is growing in these departments at the rate of several thousand volumes yearly. Another feature is the full collection of national, state, and local governmental reports and statistics in the various domains of economic inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, poor law, and transportation reports.

Students of history, economics, and public law will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely unrivalled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University library there are rich treasures at the Astor Library, Lenox Library, New York Historical Library, Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, the Bar Association Library, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students of economics also have at their disposal the library of the professor of Political Economy and Finance, which contains the most complete collection of works on political economy to be found in the United States.

FIRST YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30-11.30	Physical Geography and Anthropology, Dr. RIPLEY.	History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.	History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.		History of Political Theories, Prof. DUNNING.
1.30-2.30	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of Europe and the United States, Prof. OSGOOD. Prof. BURGESS.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.
2.30-3.30					Seminarium in Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
3.30-4.30	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	Historical and Practical Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England, Prof. OSGOOD.	Seminarium in Political Economy, Prof. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
4.30-5.30		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.		Taxation and Finance, Prof. SELIGMAN.	

¹ Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES¹

SECOND YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
11.30-12.30		United States during Civil War and Reconstruction, Prof. DUNNING.	United States during Civil War and Reconstruction, Prof. DUNNING.		
1.30-2.30				Roman Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Roman Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
2.30-3.30	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law, Dec. to May, Prof. BURGESS.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE. Sociology, The Family, Prof. GIDDINGS.
3.30-4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	History of Political Economy, Prof. SELIGMAN.	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	History of Political Economy, Prof. SELIGMAN.	Sociology, The Family, Prof. GIDDINGS.
4.30-5.30	Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		Administrative Law, Prof. GOODNOW.		

THIRD YEAR.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9.30-10.30		Municipal Corporations, Law of Taxation, Prof. GOODNOW.		Municipal Corporations, Law of Taxation, Prof. GOODNOW.	
11.30-12.30	International Law, Prof. MOORE. Ethnology, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	International Law, Prof. MOORE. Ethnology, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE. International Private Law, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law, Prof. MOORE. Comparative Jurisprudence, Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
1.30-2.30	Pauperism, Penology, Prof. GIDDINGS.		Pauperism, Penology, Prof. GIDDINGS.		
2.30-3.30				American Political Philosophy, Prof. DUNNING.	
3.30-4.30	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.	New York State and City Politics, Dr. BERNHEIM.	United States Colonial History, Prof. OSGOOD.		State and Federal Politics 1820-1860, Dr. BANCROFT.
4.30-5.30	Statistics, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		Statistics, Prof. MAYO-SMITH.		

¹ Subject to change.

CALENDAR

- 1894—Feb. 12—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Thursday, holiday.
March 23—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 21—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30—Memorial day, Wednesday, holiday.
June 13—Commencement, Wednesday.
Sept. 26—Matriculation and Registration of students
begin, Wednesday.
Oct. 1—First term, 141st year, begins, Monday.
Nov. 6—Election day, Tuesday, holiday.
Nov. 29—Thanksgiving day, Thursday, holiday.
Dec. 24—Christmas holidays begin, Monday.
1895—Jan. 5—Christmas holidays end, Saturday.
Jan. 28—Mid-year examinations begin, Monday.
Feb. 9—First term ends, Saturday.
Feb. 11—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Thursday, holiday.
Feb. 27—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
April 12—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 20—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30—Memorial day, Thursday, holiday.
June 12—Commencement, Wednesday.
Oct. 2—Matriculation day, Wednesday.
Oct. 7—First term, 142d year begins, Monday.

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Columbia College
in the City of New York

COURSES

IN THE

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IN

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND PUBLIC LAW

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1895-96

NOTE

In addition to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia College offers the following:

In the SCHOOL OF ARTS :

A four-years' course leading to the degree of A.B.

In the SCHOOL OF LAW :

A three-years' course leading to the degree of LL.B.

In the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (College of Physicians and Surgeons):

A four-years' course leading to the degree of M.D.

In the SCHOOL OF MINES :

A four-years' course in Mining Engineering leading to the degree of . . . M.E.

“ “ Civil Engineering “ “ C.E.

“ “ Electrical Engineering “ “ E.E.

“ “ Metallurgy “ “ Met.E.

“ “ Geology and Palæontology “ “ B.S.

“ “ Analytical and Applied Chemistry “ “ B.S.

“ “ Architecture “ “ B.S.

The courses detailed in this pamphlet may be taken as major or minor subjects for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., and some of them for the degree of A.B. All of them are elective as part of the requirements for the degree of LL.M. Other courses leading to the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. are given under the various university faculties, especially the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Pure Science.

The first-year courses of the School of Law, the School of Mines, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons are open, as electives, to Seniors in the School of Arts. Consequently, such Seniors as may desire to do so can prepare themselves for advanced standing in these schools by electing these first-year courses and counting them for the degree of A.B.

Information as to any of the above courses may be had by addressing the Secretary of the President, Columbia College.

All the schools and departments of Columbia College are at Madison Avenue and 49th St., with the exception of the Department of Biology and the Medical School, which are at Tenth Avenue and 59th St.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	I
Other Officers	I
GENERAL STATEMENT	3
Purposes of the School	3
Admission and Registration	4
Admission to Other Courses	5
Admission to Candidacy for a Degree	6
Fees	8
Committee on Aid for Students	8
DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	9
Regulations of the University Council	9
Supplemental Regulations of the Faculty of Political Science	13
Specific Requirements of Study	16
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW	17
In General	17
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Laws	18
SOCIAL SCIENCE	20
COURSE OF STUDY AND RESEARCH	20
Seminaria	20
History and Political Philosophy	21
Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence	27
Economics and Social Science	32
ORDER OF STUDIES	40
UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS	42
PRIZES	43
Prize in Political Economy	43
James Gordon Bennett Prize	43
Medal of the National Society	44
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	45
Prize Lectureships	45
LIBRARY	46
HOURS OF LECTURES	48
CALENDAR	51

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SETH LOW, LL.D., *President*

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D. 323 West 57th St.

Professor of History, Political Science, and Constitutional Law
Dean of the Faculty

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D. 305 West 77th St.

Professor of Political Economy and Social Science

MUNROE SMITH, A.M., J.U.D. 115th St., near Riverside Drive

Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.B. 25 West 74th St.

Professor of Administrative Law
Secretary of the Faculty

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.B., Ph.D.* 40 West 71st St.

Professor of Political Economy and Finance

HERBERT L. OSGOOD, Ph.D. 545 West 149th St.

Adjunct Professor of History

WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph.D. 70 Hanson Place, Brooklyn

Adjunct Professor of History and Political Philosophy

JOHN BASSET MOORE, A.B. 24 Locust St., Flushing, L. I.

Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, A.M. 150 West 79th St.

Professor of Sociology

JOHN B. CLARK, Ph.D. Columbia College

Professor of Political Economy

A. C. BERNHEIM, LL.B., Ph.D. 12 East 65th St.

Lecturer on the Political History of the State and City of New York

OTHER OFFICERS.

FREDERIC BANCROFT, Ph.D., Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C.

Prize Lecturer, 1892-95, on American History.

* Professor Seligman will probably be absent on leave during 1895-96. Provision, however, will be made in that case for his courses.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D..... Columbia College
 Prize Lecturer 1893-96, on Physical Geography and Anthropology

GEORGE LOUIS BEER, A.M.....38 Manhattan Square, South
 Prize Lecturer 1894-97, on European History

ARTHUR M. DAY, A.M..East Side House, Foot East 76th St.
 Assistant in Economics

ROBERT SENFTNER.....Columbia College
 Registrar

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

The School of Political Science is under the direction of the University Faculty of Political Science, and has charge of the university courses of study and research in history, economics, and public law.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

In its course of instruction it undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political and social sciences. The secondary and practical objects are:

a To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

b To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

c To supplement, by course in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

d To educate teachers of political and social science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the

Department of State and the Department of the Interior for which special examinations are held—will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, statistics, finance, and administration.

Admission and Registration

Admission to the School of Political Science is ordinarily granted to students who have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior Year. Other persons of suitable age and attainments may also be admitted, to pursue special or partial courses with the consent of the dean and of the instructor. There are no formal examinations for admission. Applications for admission are received at any time by the Secretary; but it is generally advisable that they be presented, if possible, at the beginning of the academic year.

An application for admission may be made by filling out and depositing a registration blank at the office of the dean of the Faculty of Political Science, or at such other place as may be designated, from time to time, for the purpose of registration.

On depositing the registration blank, the student receives a certificate from the officer in charge of registration, and must present this certificate to the Treasurer, from whom he receives a matriculation card, after payment of the matriculation and tuition fees. This matriculation card must be shown to the officer in charge of registration, from whom the student then receives a registration book, which entitles him to attend the lectures in the School of Political Science, and which must be shown to each professor or other instructor at the beginning of each course of lectures.

Every applicant for admission is expected to register at the beginning of each academic year of his membership in

Columbia College
in the City of New York

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Changes in the Announcements for 1895-96.

James Harvey Robinson Ph. D. will become a member of the Faculty of Political Science as Professor of History.

The following Courses will be given in addition to those announced in the Circular of the School :

Introduction to Modern European History: The Middle Ages or the Renaissance. Two hours a week, first session. Prof. Robinson.

The Earlier Phases of the Reformation and the Beginning of the Catholic Reaction: The Sixteenth Century to the Peace of Augsburg. Two hours a week, second session. Prof. Robinson.

Europe and the French Revolution, 1789-1801. Two hours a week, first session. Prof. Robinson.

Europe and Napoleon, 1801-1815. Two hours a week, second session. Prof. Robinson.

Europe from the Peace of Augsburg to the Peace of Westphalia (1555-1648) [1896-97].

The Period of Louis XIV and the Antecedents of the French Revolution [1896-97].

The Development of Prussia under the Hohenzollern Dynasty and the Unification of Germany (1416-1871) [1896-97].

The Sources of Later Mediæval and of Modern Continental History—Methods of Historical Study [1896-97].

History 6. The General Constitutional History of Europe, will be discontinued.

The Seminarium in Modern European History will be given by Prof. Robinson.

History 26. General History of Political Theories, will be given two hours a week instead of three.

Columbia College
in the City of New York
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

There have been established by the Trustees of Columbia College thirty University Scholarships, to be awarded annually to students in the University Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. These Scholarships are awarded under the following regulations, prepared by the authority of the University Council and with its approval :

1. The University Scholarships are open to all graduates of colleges and scientific schools whose course of study has been such as to entitle them to be enrolled at Columbia as candidates for a university degree. (See Catalogue of 1894-5, pp. 119 and 120).

2. These Scholarships are tenable for one academic year, with a possibility of renewal for one year longer. They are of an annual value of \$150 each.

3. Payments will be made to University Scholars in two equal instalments ; one on October first, and one on February first. University Scholars will be required to pay all of the fees established for matriculation, tuition and graduation.

4. Applications for University Scholarships should be made in writing, on blanks that will be furnished for the purpose, and addressed to the President of Columbia College. For the Scholarships to be awarded in the spring, applications should be filed not later than May first. No application for a University Scholarship will be required from an applicant for a University Fellowship. Should a Scholarship be awarded to an unsuccessful applicant for a Fellowship, the only information required from the candidate will be that contained in the formal application for the latter honor.

5. Not more than twenty of the University Scholarships will be awarded by the University Council at its regular meeting in May. The award will be made after applications have been examined and recommendations made by the standing committee on University Fellowships. In making these recommendations the committee will give preference to those candidates for University Fellowships who have failed of appointment by the University Council after having been recommended for the same by any faculty or department.

6. At least ten University Scholarships will be reserved to be filled in the autumn, and applications for the same will be received up to October first.

7. University Scholars will be required to enroll themselves as candidates for a degree and to pursue a regular course of study leading thereto.



the school, on the Wednesday preceding the first Monday in October. A student who enters on his studies after the beginning of the academic year must register at the office of the dean of the School of Political Science at the time of his entering on his studies.

A student is counted as a full member of the School only from the date of issue of the registration book, and during the period of his being actually engaged in his studies as a resident in the school.

Every student is required to file a list of his studies for the academic year at the time he registers, with the officer in charge of the registration, or within one week thereafter, at the office of the dean. If he subsequently wishes to make any change in his studies he must file written notice of his wish at the dean's office and must obtain the assent of the dean.

Immediate written notice must be given to the dean of any change of address.

Admission to the School of Political Science does not imply admission to candidacy for a degree. The conditions of candidacy for the several degrees are given below.

Admission to Other Courses

Any duly matriculated student in the School of Political Science is at liberty to attend courses offered by the School of Arts or by the University Faculties of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Mines (Applied Science), and Pure Science without any additional fee.

Undergraduate studies of particular value to students in this School are as follows:

	Hours per week
Outline of Mediæval History (1st term) . . .	2
Outline of Modern History (2d term) . . .	2
Outline of European History since 1815 (1st term) . .	2
Roman History (1st term)	2
American History (1st term)	2
English History (2d term)	2
Elements of Political Economy (2d term)	2
Economic History (1st term)	2

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are:

History of philosophy, 2 hours a week; ethics, 2 hours a week; biological anthropology, 2 hours a week; readings in Gaius and Ulpian, 1 hour a week; readings in Anglo-Saxon law; courses in Norman French, in the various modern languages, and others.

Students enrolled either in the General, in the Union, or in the Jewish, Theological Seminary, in the City of New York, who may be designated for the privilege by the authorities of those institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia College, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of charge for tuition.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia College and the Teachers' College, at Morningside Heights, duly qualified students of the Teachers' College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

All of these institutions offer reciprocal privileges to students of Columbia College.

Admission to Candidacy for a Degree

Students are received as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Laws or Doctor of Philosophy.

If the applicant is a candidate for a degree, he must file a certificate of his completion of the Junior year in some college of good standing, or if he holds a degree from any institution he must file evidence of such degree. Blanks for this purpose may be secured at the dean's office. Certificates of graduation or dismissal from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted. The certificates should be accompanied by catalogues or calendars of the colleges or other institutions of advanced grade at which the student has previously studied, which must be marked so as to show clearly his course of study there. This condition may be dispensed with in the case of those colleges and institutions whose bachelor's degree is recognized by the

University Council as a basis for the higher degree. For a list of such colleges see page 9.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance per week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the Senior Class in the School of Arts. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, or the first year course in the School of Law or the School of Medicine, and count the same as part of the requirements for the bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a bachelor's degree from some college in good standing and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For a further statement see the regulations for University Degrees, pages 11 to 16.

The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at Columbia College at least one term.

For the degree of Master of Laws see pages 18 to 20.

Students may present themselves for examination for a degree at any time during the year whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Fees

The matriculation fee is \$5. This is not payable annually, but only at the commencement of the student's connection with the university.

The annual tuition fee for every candidate for a degree is \$150, payable in two equal instalments in October and February. For the degree of Master of Arts the maximum fee is \$150; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy the maximum fee is \$300. The fee for students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate of \$15 a year for each hour of attendance per week upon university exercises with a maximum fee of \$150. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than one hundred dollars, are payable in advance; otherwise in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

Examination fees are as follows: for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, fifteen dollars; for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Laws, twenty-five dollars; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, thirty-five dollars; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, five dollars. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

Holders of university and other fellowships are exempt from the payment for all fees.

Committee on Aid for Students

The University Council has constituted a standing Committee on Aid for Students. It is the design of the Committee to put students desiring to work their way through college, especially those coming from elsewhere than New York or the immediate vicinity, in the way of earning enough for their partial or complete support, or if possible to extend assistance to them in other ways, while they are pursuing their studies here. It is believed that many opportunities may be offered to students of this class if the fact of their

desire to obtain employment is made known. Some of the openings likely to be available are: private tutoring, translating, copying of various sorts, teaching in evening schools, university extension lecturing, typewriting, selling text books. All communications should be addressed to the Committee.

DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Regulations as to the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctors of Philosophy Established by the University Council

I. Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must either

A. Hold the degree of Bachelor of Arts from one of the colleges named below :

Allegheny,	Cornell,
Amherst,	Cornell University
Antioch,	Cumberland University,
Augustana,	Dalhousie,
Bates,	Dartmouth,
Beloit,	Denison University,
Boston University,	De Pauw University,
Bowdoin,	Dickinson,
Brown University,	Doane,
Bryn Mawr,	Earlham,
Buchtel,	Franklin and Marshall,
Bucknell,	Georgia, University of,
California, University of,	Georgetown (D. C.),
Carleton,	Hamilton,
Centre,	Harvard,
Chicago, University of,	Haverford,
Cincinnati, University of,	Hiram,
Clark University,	Hobart,
Colby University,	Holy Cross,
Colgate University,	Illinois,
Colorado, University of,	Illinois, University of,
Columbia,	Indiana, University of,

Iowa College,	Smith,
Iowa, State University of,	St. Francis Xavier,
Johns Hopkins University	St. Lawrence University,
Kansas, University of,	St. Stephens,
Kenyon,	St. Xavier (Cincinnati),
Knox,	South, University of,
Lafayette,	Swarthmore,
Lehigh University,	Syracuse University,
Leland Stanford, Jr., University,	Texas, University of,
Marietta,	Toronto, University of,
McGill University,	Trinity,
Miami University,	Tufts,
Michigan, University of,	Tulane University of Louisiana,
Middlebury,	Union,
Minnesota, University of,	Ursinus,
Mississippi, University of,	Vanderbilt University,
Missouri, University of,	Vassar,
Mt. Union,	Vermont, University of,
Nebraska, University of,	Victoria, University of,
New Brunswick, University of,	Virginia, University of,
New York, College of the City of,	Washburn,
New York, University of the City of,	Washburn (Ind.),
North Carolina, University of,	Washington University (Mo.),
North Dakota, University of,	Washington and Jefferson,
Northwestern University,	Wellesley,
Oberlin,	Wesleyan University (Ct.),
Ohio State University,	Western Reserve University,
Ohio Wesleyan University,	Western University of Pennsylvania,
Oregon, University of,	Williams,
Pennsylvania, University of,	Wisconsin, University of,
Princeton,	Wittenberg,
Radcliffe,	Woman's College, Baltimore,
Rochester, University of,	Wooster, University of,
Rutgers,	Yale University,
Seton Hall,	

or

B. Hold the degree of Ph.B., B.S. or B.L., from an institution which requires for that degree at least the following subjects of instruction: Latin to include at least the ability to read easy Latin at sight and to write easy Latin prose; history and political economy, for at least two years; logic and psychology, for at least one year; English language and literature, for at least two years; French and German, so far as the ability to read easy prose at sight.

C. Candidates who are not able to meet the requirements mentioned under A or B, will only be admitted to candidacy for the degree of A.M., and Ph.D., by special vote of the University Council.

It is further provided that candidates for these degrees, when they are taken in

science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, are required to pursue, for not less than one year, a minor subject under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science.

2 Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately upon registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which, when approved by the proper faculty, shall be the studies of his university course. Should the subjects designated by the candidate fall within the jurisdiction of more than one University Faculty, the candidate's selection must receive the sanction of the President before it is recorded.

3 Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, must pursue their studies under the direction of the professors and other officers of instruction in charge of the subjects selected by the candidates as major and minor, attending such lectures as may be designated, and performing faithfully such other work in connection therewith as may from time to time be prescribed.

4 Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose.

5 Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, in addition to passing satisfactory examination on prescribed portions of the subject selected by him as major and minor, shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination, the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay.

6 Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations on the subjects selected by him as major and minor, shall present a dissertation embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate and one hundred and fifty

copies shall be delivered to the faculty. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the University Faculty of——, Columbia College." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institutions that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

7 Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject and shall defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight, to be certified by the Dean of the Faculty under which the candidate takes his major subject, two or all of the following languages—Latin, French, and German—as such faculty may determine, will also be required.

8 Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction the entire course of the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended, by the faculty of the school in which they have studied, for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate present a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Political Science to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

9 The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, when taken in science and based upon a preparatory scientific training only, is subject to the same conditions as those imposed by section 8 upon candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the schools of Law, Medicine, and Mines.

Supplemental Regulations of the University Faculty of Political Science

1 Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, or any of them, will be admitted to the courses under the control of the Faculty of Political Science, subject to the conditions prescribed by the statutes of the college and by this faculty.

2 Candidates for a degree who desire to take all or a part of their studies under the direction of this faculty, must have successfully pursued a course of undergraduate study in the School of Arts, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent course of study, to the close of the junior year. Every such case of equivalence shall be considered on its own merits.

3 The course of study shall embrace instruction in the following groups of subjects:

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

A. European History; B. American History; C. Political Philosophy.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

A. Constitutional Law; B. International Law; C. Criminal Law; D. Administrative Law; E. Comparative Jurisprudence.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

A. Political Economy and Finance; B. Sociology and Statistics.

4 Members of the senior class in the School of Arts shall be entitled to elect any of the courses offered by this faculty year by year, subject to the regulations prescribed by the faculty of that school.

5 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to fifteen hours per week, shall be qualified, on examination and the recommendation of the faculty with the concurrence of the Faculty of Arts to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

6 Students who shall satisfactorily complete a selection of the courses referred to in section 4, amounting in all to less than fifteen hours per week (the remaining portion of the prescribed number of hours having been taken under the direction of another faculty), shall, after examination, be entitled, with the concurrence of such other faculty or faculties, with the consent of the President, and with the further consent of the Faculty of Arts, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7 Referring to section 2 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the term “subject” shall be held to mean any one of the several subjects of instruction specified under groups I., II., and III. in section 3. No candidate for a degree may select more than two of his subjects from any one group, and he must attend at least one seminarium. The selection of subjects made by any candidate for a degree shall be approved by the dean on behalf of the faculty.

8 Immediately on registration each student shall be given a registration book, on which shall be inscribed the name of the student and the date of his enrollment or registration. In this registration book the student shall enter, at the beginning of each academic year or session, the subjects or titles of the several courses of lectures or seminarium work which he proposes to follow. At the opening exercise of every such course, or so soon thereafter as may be possible, the student shall present to the professor or instructor in charge his registration book, in order that such professor or instructor may enter therein his name and the date of the opening of the course. At the close of every such course followed by the student, the professor or instructor in charge shall again enter in the registration book his name and the date of the closing of the course, if the student has faithfully attended the same and performed all the duties required of him in connection therewith. At the time of filing his application to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, every

candidate must present to the dean his registration book properly signed and dated, as above prescribed, by the professors or instructors in charge of the several courses which he may have attended, as evidence that he is properly entitled to examination for a degree.

9 Referring to section 4 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

Applications to be examined for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must be made on or before April 1 of the academic year in which the examination is desired.

10 Referring to section 5 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The essay required of every candidate for the degree of Master of Arts must be in the form of a paper read during the year before the seminarium of which he is a member.

11 Referring to section 6 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

In the Faculty of Political Science the power to approve the subjects chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, shall be delegated to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject. The dissertation must be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired.

12 Referring to section 7 of the regulations prescribed by the University Council—

The oral examination of the candidate in presence of the faculty shall include the minor subjects as well as the major subject; and the examinations upon all these subjects shall be held at the same time. The candidates shall also be required to read at sight Latin, French, and German. These examinations may be held with the consent of the dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject before the printed dissertation is submitted.

13 Students who are not candidates for a degree shall be permitted to pursue such selection of courses, from among

those offered by the Faculty of Political Science, as they may be found qualified to enter upon, and the faculty may approve. The qualifications of such students shall be determined by the professors in charge of the courses selected by them.

14 All applications to pursue courses of study, whether as candidates for a degree or otherwise, either wholly or in part under the direction of this faculty, shall be made in writing to the dean on blank forms prepared for the purpose.

Specific Requirements of Study for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy must take the following courses:

For A.M. minor. Any course or courses aggregating two hours per week through the year, which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree.

For A.M. major. Any courses aggregating two hours per week which has not already been taken for the bachelor's degree; together with the seminarium.

For Ph.D. minor. In addition to the requirements for the A.M. minor, courses aggregating two hours per week.

For Ph.D. major. All the courses and the seminaria in the major subject.

Candidates offering European History as the major subject must offer American History as a minor, and *vice versâ*.

Candidates offering Political Economy and Finance as the major subject, must offer Sociology and Statistics as a minor, and *vice versâ*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Constitutional Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law, or on Comparative Administrative Law.

Candidates offering International Law, or Criminal Law, or Administrative Law as the major subject must take Constitutional Law as a minor.



Columbia College
in the City of New York

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF
POLITICAL SCIENCE

COURSES IN SOCIOLOGY

ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

1895-1896

General Statement.

It is becoming more and more apparent that industrial and social progress is bringing the modern community face to face with social questions of the greatest magnitude, the solution of which will demand the best scientific study and the most honest practical endeavor. The term sociology includes a large number of the subjects which are most seriously interesting men at the present time. The effective treatment of social problems demands that they be dealt with both theoretically and concretely. A college located in the country must study these subjects in the abstract. Columbia deems it her duty, and her wisdom alike, to avail herself of the singular opportunities for practical work in this direction afforded to her by her location in the City of New York, and has, therefore, created ample facilities for University study in sociology, and for bringing it into connection with the practical social work of this city.

The University Faculty of Political Science offers a wide range of instruction in the cognate branches of social science, such as Political Economy, Political Science, Statistics, Finance, Administrative and Constitutional Law, and History. The Trustees have recently added to the staff a Professor of Sociology, whose function it is to develop the theoretical teaching of sociology, and to direct students in practical sociological work. This newly established chair provides for a thorough study of philosophical or general sociology and of practical or concrete social questions in their relation to sociological principles. General sociology is the natural history and natural philosophy of society. It is a scientific

study of society as a whole, a search for its causes, for the laws of its structure and growth, and for a rational view of its purpose, function, meaning, or destiny. This leads up to the more particular study of the phenomena of modern populations and of their concentration in great cities. Of such phenomena none are of greater concern from either the theoretical or the practical point of view than the growth and characteristics of the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes. Special courses of instruction are offered therefore on Pauperism, Poor Laws, Methods of Charity, Crime, Penology, and Social Ethics.

It is in the city that the problems of poverty, of mendicancy, of intemperance, of unsanitary surroundings, and of debasing social influences are met in their most acute form. Hence the city is the natural laboratory of social science. Here also are to be found the most extensive and modern experiments and efforts towards controlling and remedying these evils. Here the student can observe how far vice, poverty, and crime are due to bad economic conditions, how far to neglected moral training, how far simply to the social struggle for life. He can observe also how far the remedial measures are efficient and in what respects they seem to fail. Such study emphasizes all that is taught by theory, and like "field work" in natural science it trains the faculties of observation and makes the subject "real." While, therefore, the University now offers extensive courses of instruction covering the whole field of social science, the student at the same time is afforded valuable opportunities for practical work and observation under the auspices of science and the best practice. One side will be used to aid and supplement the other. All practical work should afford material for science; all scientific work should enlighten practice.

Officers of Instruction.

The teaching of sociology is assigned to the University Faculty of Political Science. All the subjects taught by this Faculty have a direct interest for the student of sociology.

The officers of instruction particularly concerned in the work of sociology are as follows:

RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D.

Professor of Political Economy and Social Science.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, Ph.D.*

Professor of Political Economy and Finance.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, A.M.

Professor of Sociology.

JOHN B. CLARK, Ph.D.

Professor of Political Economy.

ARTHUR M. DAY, A.M.

Assistant in Political Economy.

WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D.

Lecturer on Physical Geography and Anthropology.

*Professor SELIGMAN will probably be absent on leave during the year 1895-96. Provision, however, will be made in that case for his courses.

The Scope of the Work.

The work in sociology falls under three heads, viz.: the University courses of instruction in the various departments of social science, the work in the statistical laboratory, and the "field work," or practical work in connection with the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, various public departments, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the University Settlement Society of New York City, and the East Side House.

The Courses of Instruction.

The courses of instruction are divided into three groups, principal, special, and related. They are as follows:

Principal.

- 1 The Principles of Sociology: Professor GIDDINGS
- 2 The Evolution of the Family: Professor GIDDINGS
- 3 Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Methods of Charity: Professor GIDDINGS
- 4 The Principles of Criminology and Penology: Professor GIDDINGS

5 The Theory and Practice of Statistics: Professor MAYO-SMITH

6 Historical and Practical Political Economy: Professor MAYO-SMITH

7 Economic Theory: Professor CLARK

8 The Social Effects of Taxation: Professor SELIGMAN

9 Physical Geography and Anthropology: Doctors RIPLEY and FARRAND

10 Seminarium in Sociology: Professor GIDDINGS

11 Work in the Statistical Laboratory: Professor MAYO-SMITH

12 Seminarium in Political Economy and Finance: Professors SELIGMAN and CLARK

Special.

13 History of Social-Economic Theories: Professor SELIGMAN

14 Social and Industrial History of the United States: Professor SELIGMAN

15 Private Ethics and Relation to Social Reform: Dr. HYSLOP

16 Communistic and Socialistic Theories: Professor CLARK

17 The Principles of Administrative Law: Professor GOODNOW

18 Corporation Problems (1896-97): Professor SELIGMAN

Related.

19 Primitive Institutions (Evolution of law and custom): Professor MUNROE SMITH

20 Political and Constitutional History of Europe and the United States: Professors BURGESS and OSGOOD

21 Political Philosophy: Professor DUNNING

22 History of Philosophy: Professor BUTLER

23 Principles of Education: Professor BUTLER

24 Psychology: Professor CATTELL and Dr. FARRAND

Description of Courses.

General Sociology.—This is the fundamental course, in which a foundation is laid for more advanced and special work in theoretical and practical sociology. It includes four parts: (1), The History of Sociological Theory since Comte, and the conception and definition of sociology as a science. (2), Descriptive Sociology, dealing with the analysis and classification of social phenomena. A society is described in ethnographic terms as a subdivision of the population of the earth, which has a territorial or ethnical ground of unity, and develops its own distinctive culture and organization. (3), Historical Sociology, tracing the natural evolution of social activities and arrangements from their beginnings. (4), Explanatory Sociology, presenting the causes and laws of the natural evolution of society so far as they are yet apparent. Particular attention is given through the course to the relations of sociology to economic and to political theory.—Two hours a week, Friday, 2.30 to 4.30, first term: Professor Giddings.

The Evolution of the Family.—The family is the unitary group in human society. The study of its organization and history is of the same importance for the sociologist that the study of cell structure and differentiation is for the biologist. The investigations of Bachofen, Morgan, Maine, and MacLennan into the origins of marriage, kinship, household organization, and clan relationships, stimulated sociological research as nothing else has ever done. The course on the evolution of the family presents the results of these researches, reviewing the literature and discussing some of the more important problems, such as those of the early forms of marriage, the relation of the family to the clan and the tribe, the status of women and children, and the like. These studies lead up to an examination of the family in modern society, in country and city, under various conditions of nationality, residence, occupation, density of population, sanitary surroundings, education, and religion. In conclusion, the increase of divorce is considered, in its causes and consequences,

and in its relation to public opinion and legislation.—Two hours a week, Friday, 2.30 to 4.30, second term: Professor Giddings.

Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Charities.—The foundation of this course is a careful study of the English poor law; its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may now be observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, almshouses, dependent children, are compared. Finally the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children.—Two hours a week, Monday and Wednesday at 1.30, first term: Professor Giddings.

Crime and Penology.—This course comprises a special study of the sociological problems of crime and penology. It takes up in order the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime in its modern forms, criminal anthropology—the physical and psychological characteristics of the criminal type—the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, Monday and Wednesday at 1.30, second term: Professor Giddings.

The Theory and Practice of Statistics.—The science of statistics is looked upon as the instrument of investigation in sociology. It teaches us how to comprehend social phenomena, and how to measure the action of social forces. This course deals with the general statistics of population under such topics as race, nationality, sex, age, conjugal condition, density, births, deaths, marriages, occupation, religion, education, migration, economic condition, suicide, vice, crime, and the like. Finally are considered the theory of statistics, methods of observation, the value of the results obtained, the doctrine of free will, and the possibility of discovering social laws.—Two hours a week, Monday and Wednesday at 4.30: Professor Mayo-Smith.

Historical and Practical Political Economy.—The student of sociology must be thoroughly trained in political economy, for all social questions are more or less connected with economic conditions and cannot be solved without reference to economic principles. Students are supposed to be familiar with the general principles of political economy and the outlines of economic history. This course describes present economic institutions and discusses present economic questions, with special reference to the condition of modern society.—Three hours a week, Monday and Wednesday at 3.30, Friday at 1.30: Professor Mayo-Smith.

Economic Theory.—This course treats especially of the laws of distribution. It treats of the influences that fix the rates of wages and profits, and analyzes the mechanism of social industry. It gives attention to influences that change the structure and functions of industrial society, and discusses the laws of economic progress.—Two hours a week, Tuesday and Thursday at 1.30: Professor Clark.

The Social Effects of Taxation.—This course has to deal with the function, the nature, and the limits of taxation; with the laws of incidence and shifting; with a comparison of existing methods; and especially with the reform of taxation so that its effects shall harmonize with the demands of social reform.—Two hours a week, Tuesday and Thursday at 3.30: Professor Seligman.

Physical Geography and Anthropology.—This course treats of the relation of man to the earth, and the influence of physical environment upon him. The subjects considered are physical geography, science of anthropology, prehistoric archæology, ethnology, anthropometry, and comparative mythology.—Two hours a week, Thursday, 10.30 to 12.30: Drs. Ripley and Farrand.

The Seminaria in sociology and political economy meet weekly, and give the students opportunity for research under the direction of the Professors.

The work in the *Statistical Laboratory* will consist of training in tabulation and compilation of current statistics and original investigation.—Three hours a week, Wednesday, 9.30 to 12.30.

The special courses offer more detailed treatment of economic and social questions of interest to the student of sociology.

The related courses offer opportunity to the student to enrich his sociology courses in a great variety of directions, according to his inclination and the object he has in view.

For a description of the special and related courses see the Announcement of Courses given by the University Faculty of Political Science and by the Department of Philosophy.

The Statistical Laboratory.

The statistical laboratory is a place equipped with the more important apparatus of a statistical bureau, drawing tables, instruments, calculating and tabulating machines and books, cards, charts, and a collection of statistical publications. The object of the laboratory is to train the student in the methods of statistical analysis and computation. Each student will pursue a course of laboratory practice dealing with the general statistics of population, the relation of classes, the distribution of wealth, and the statistics of crime, vice and misfortune. He will be taught how to judge current statistics and to detect statistical fallacies; in short, to become an expert in judging of the value of sociological evidence.

The object of the statistical laboratory is not merely to serve as a training place for students. It is intended to do practical work in the way of gathering and tabulating social statistics. An effort will be made, for instance, to collect the reports of the charity societies of New York, and tabulate the information which they contain. Eventually it is hoped to get into closer relations with these societies, to suggest a common schedule for their use, and thus to make their information of scientific value. Still further it is intended that the special investigations conducted by the Professor and Fellows in sociology into the social conditions of the population of New York shall be worked out in the statistical laboratory. It is well known that a great deal of similar material collected by various societies and churches of New York now goes to waste because of the expense and difficulty of handling it. The Statistical Laboratory of Columbia College will stand ready to receive such material and put it into scientific shape. The department has recently handled the Police Census of the Unemployed in New York City, and the school attendance

statistics, gathered, under the direction of the Professor of Sociology, for the use of the Tenement House Committee. Such work affords to the student the very best practical training in statistical and sociological method.

Field Work.

It is the intention that the student shall be brought into connection with actual social work. For this purpose arrangements have been made with the Charity Organization Society of New York, the Bureau of Charities of Brooklyn, the State Charities Aid Association, the University Settlement Society, and the East Side House, by which students will have a special opportunity to study and take part in the active work of these societies.

The Charity Organization Society.

For the purpose of affording an opportunity to study the practical work of relieving the poor, arrangements have been made with the Charity Organization Society of New York, by which special facilities for work and training are offered to the students of sociology. That Society is the largest organization of the sort in this country, follows the most approved methods, and is constantly perfecting its modes of operation. In the year 1893 it numbered 2,335 members and contributors, had 488 co-operating societies or agencies, investigated 4,752 applications, and secured relief for 2,287 worthy applicants. Its registration bureau contains information about 170,000 families, or parts of families. It stands in close connection with the great charitable societies and institutions of New York whose work it endeavors to co-ordinate and render more effective. Its officers take the liveliest interest in this effort to unite theoretical and practical work in sociology, and render cordial co-operation and aid.

By the action of the Council of the Charity Organization Society the President and Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College have been given the privilege of nominating a member of the Council, so that the University is directly represented in the management of the Society.

Advanced students in sociology have the opportunity of joining one or more District Committees organized under the direction of experienced members of the Society, and of training in the work of investigating and reporting upon applications for relief, and of friendly visiting among the poor. Experience of the various problems of charitable work and of social conditions is thus gained under the best guidance.

Demonstrations are made at the Central Offices of the Society, of the methods of recording the applications for relief, of co-ordinating the work of different societies, of the details of management, of the different forms of aids to thrift such as the employment bureau, the wood-yard, the wayfarer's lodge, the penny provident fund, the pawn-shop. These demonstrations are repeated often enough to familiarize the student with the methods of the Society.

As students gain experience they may be placed upon the special committees of the Society having these matters in charge, and after they have completed a course in sociology opportunity can be found for a selected number who wish to continue work in this direction, to have desks in the Central Office and form part of the working force of the Society under suitable arrangements.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Similar opportunities for work are offered to students in connection with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

State Charities Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association has been for twenty-two years the most vigilant watcher over the public charitable institutions of the State, and the most active promoter of wise legislation pertaining to public aid in all its forms. It has been chiefly instrumental in removing children from county poor-houses, and the charities article of the new State Constitution is the fruit of its efforts. It has, by law, powers of visitation and criticism of all public charitable institutions of this commonwealth. Every facility for becoming acquainted with its work is offered to graduate students of

sociology in Columbia College. The Professor of Sociology is a member of its Board of Managers, and qualified graduate students can become visitors of the Society.

University Settlement Society.

This Society leases a house at 26 Delancey Street, in the most crowded tenement-house district of New York City. Its object is by means of clubs, kindergarten, library, lectures, classes, debates, exhibition, and the East Side Sanitary Association, to improve the condition of the people of that district and to assist in the work of social progress. Rooms are provided for three or four college graduates who live there and direct the work. Many others are desired to act as teachers and visitors. An unexampled opportunity is thus afforded for learning to understand the actual condition of a city population and for doing good. The head worker is a Fellow of Columbia College, and students of this department, whether in residence there or not, are cordially welcomed by him and assigned such work as they may be willing or able to undertake.

East Side House.

This is a settlement of college men at the foot of East 76th Street. Graduate students and Fellows from Columbia College are in residence there during the year. Students are offered the same privileges and opportunities as in the University Settlement Society.

Purposes of the Course.

It is believed that the combination of University instruction in sociology with the practical training in statistics and the field work in connection with the institutions of the city offers advantages to students of political economy and social science such as can scarcely be found elsewhere. It is also believed that such study will be of the utmost value to future clergymen in training them for parish work in cities and factory towns ; to journalists as professional training ; to public men and ordinary citizens who may be called upon in the future to direct the philanthropic and reformatory work of society. Still further there is a growing demand for trained men as

paid Superintendents or Secretaries of Charity Organization Societies and similar institutions in this country. For men who desire to devote their lives to philanthropy no better preparation for such positions can be conceived of than that here described. The officers of the Charity Organization Society have constant applications for men to fill such places, but the supply of men with adequate training and knowledge is entirely inadequate.

It is also believed that there will be a growing demand for scientific statisticians in this country. Not only is the statistical work at Washington developing in refinement and extent, but numerous States have established Bureaus of Labor Statistics, many cities have Municipal Bureaus of Vital Statistics; while Boards of Health, and Boards of Trade and Commerce are paying increasing attention to gathering statistical information. Sooner or later these places will be filled by men trained in political economy and sociology and in the science and technique of statistics. Quite recently two excellent positions in one of the government bureaus at Washington have been filled by civil service examination. The instruction in the theory and methods of statistics, the work in the statistical laboratory and the field work in collecting social statistics offer opportunity for such training. This work can be supplemented by the related courses in sociology, political economy, criminal law, mathematics, medicine, offered by the University as the special position demands.

General Information.

For information in regard to admission, matriculation, and tuition fees, conditions for degrees, admission to the University courses, examinations, prizes, library, calendar, free tuition, and details in regard to the officers and courses of instruction see the Announcement of Courses in the School of Political Science. Twenty-four University Fellowships of the value of \$500 each, some of which are likely to fall to this department, are awarded each year by the University Council. Students in the General, Union, or Jewish Theological Seminaries in the City of New York are admitted to pursue courses in this department, and to become candidates for degrees without charge for matriculation or tuition.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer Criminal Law alone as the Ph.D. major, but must combine with it the course on General International Law.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

In General

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, international, and criminal law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the courses offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics; and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a considerable knowledge of public law; and if he wishes to be anything more than a practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance, not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English.

The courses on constitutional and diplomatic history constitute the indispensable introduction to those in public law; and the courses on economics and finance will be found of great value by students of both public and private law.

Of these subjects, criminal law is required as part of the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Law School, and Roman law, history of European law, comparative jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, administrative law, law of municipal corporations, law of taxation, and international law are elective for the same degree. The Faculty of Law also recommends that students who have not had an adequate training in history economics, and finance shall so prolong their course of study that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the School of Political Science for studying these subjects.

For the greater encouragement of such a combination of studies, and to meet the increasing demand for a broader legal training that shall not be exclusively professional in its purpose, a course of university study has been established leading to the degree of Master of Laws.

Requirements for the Degree of Master of Laws

Preliminary Education.—The candidate must have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior year.

Course of Study.—The candidate must pursue his studies under the direction of the Faculties of Law and Political Science for four years, electing from the subjects offered by these faculties courses aggregating, in the four years, fifty-two hours a week,¹ provided that not more than thirty-four hours of work may be elected either in the field of private law or in that of public law, social ethics, history, and economics.

Allowance for Studies Prosecuted Elsewhere.—The student who has satisfactorily completed at other universities, colleges, or law schools any considerable portion of the subjects offered by the Faculties of Law and Political Science (*viz.*, not less than the equivalent of one term's work of thirteen hours a week), may be excused from a corresponding portion of the four years' residence required at Columbia. Under this rule a student who holds the bachelor's degree from a college having a curriculum substantially equivalent to that of the School of Arts of Columbia College, and who has pursued graduate courses in history and economics amounting to one year's work of thirteen hours a week, may complete the Master of Laws' course at Columbia College in three years: and the student who has completed a two or three years' law course at another law school may similarly receive credit for courses equivalent to those offered in Columbia College. In no case, however, shall any one receive the degree of Master of Laws who has not spent four years in the study of history,

¹ The courses offered by the two Faculties, from which the student is to elect fifty-two hours, aggregate at present more than one hundred and ten hours per week.

economics, and public and private law in some university, college or law school, including a residence of at least one term at Columbia College; and the decision whether work performed at another institution shall be accepted as equivalent to work at Columbia rests, as regards each subject, with the faculty in whose jurisdiction that subject falls.

Master of Laws' Course for Students Holding the Degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College.—Students who have completed the junior year in the School of Arts of Columbia College or in some other institution maintaining an equivalent curriculum, and who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia College after pursuing the full three years' course of study, shall be entitled, upon pursuing for an additional year a course of study of at least thirteen hours a week under the Faculty of Law or the Faculty of Political Science, or under both of these Faculties, and passing satisfactory examinations, to receive the degree of Master of Laws; provided that no student shall receive the degree who has not studied and passed satisfactory examinations in comparative constitutional law, administrative law, Roman law, international law, and in the three courses offered on equity, and who has not pursued at Columbia or elsewhere courses of instruction satisfactory to the Faculty of Political Science in history, social ethics, and economics.

Arrangement of Studies.—Under the above regulations the student may choose either of two courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. He may study primarily for the Bachelor of Laws' degree, and after obtaining this, prosecute his studies a year longer for the master's degree; or he may register himself from the outside as a candidate for the master's degree without attempting to take the bachelor's degree. Those students who believe that they will be able to devote the necessary time to the legal studies are strongly recommended to take the latter course. Such students will find it to their advantage to make their elections for the first year largely in the field of social ethics, political philosophy, constitutional history, and economics, combining with these subjects courses in the elements of jurisprudence and the

general principles of contracts and torts, and to divide the subsequent years between public and private law.

The student who has completed his junior year in the School of Arts of Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College upon such a combination of legal and political courses aggregating not less than fifteen hours a week for one year; and such courses will also be counted as a part of the fifty-two hours a week required for the degree of Master of Laws.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The work in economics and sociology falls under three heads, viz.: the University courses of instruction in the various departments of social science, the work in the statistical laboratory, and the "field work," or practical work in connection with the Charity Organization Society, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, the University Settlement Society of New York City, and the East Side House. These are fully explained in the separate announcement of the courses in Sociology.

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR 1895-96.¹

The course of study embraces instruction and research in three groups of subjects:

- I History and Political Philosophy.
- II Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.
- III Economics and Social Science.

SEMINARIA

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared

¹ Subject to revision in details in case of need.

by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminarium in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

There are also preliminary seminaria in history and political economy designed primarily for those that are not fully prepared for the more advanced work. A preliminary seminarium taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

Group 1—History and Political Philosophy

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in history in the School of Arts. These are as follows¹:

1 (A) *Outline of Mediæval and Modern History*.—Two hours a week: Mr. Colby.

2 (B) *Outline of European History since 1815*.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Dunning.

3 *Roman History*.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Munroe Smith.

4 *English History*.—One hour a week: Prof. Osgood.

5 *American History*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Dunning.

6 *Historical and Political Geography*.—The purpose of this course is to give a description of the physical geography of Europe, to point out the various sections into which it is naturally divided, to trace the territorial growth of modern European states, and to describe the geographical and ethnic conditions of the present states of the European continent. One hour a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Subject A— European History

7 *General Political and Constitutional History of Europe*,

¹ The lettered courses are required for undergraduates.

comprehending in detail: a view of the political situation of imperial Rome; the history of the development of the government of the Christian church into the form of papal monarchy; the overthrow of the Roman imperial system and the establishment of German kingdoms throughout middle, western, and southern Europe; the character and constitution of these kingdoms; the conversion of the Germans to the Christian church, and the relations which the Christian church assumed towards the Germanic states; consolidation of the German kingdoms into the European empire of Charlemagne; character and constitution of the Carolingian state; its disruption through the development of the feudal system and the independent hierarchic church, and division into the kingdoms of Germany, France, and Italy; character and history of the feudal system as a state form; re-establishment of the imperial authority by the re-connection of Germany with Italy; conflict of the middle ages between church and state; the political disorganization and papal despotism resulting from the same; the development of the absolute monarchy and the reformation; the limitation of absolute kingly power and the development of constitutionalism; and lastly, the realization of the constitutional idea of the nineteenth century.—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

8 *The Political and Constitutional History of England.*—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs, and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of

1688-89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the Reform Bill of 1884. The work of the first term will close at 1640. The history subsequent to that date will be treated during the second term. Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

9 *Rise and Development of the French Monarchy during the latter half of the middle ages.*—The purpose of this course of lectures is to trace the constitutional history of France from the dissolution of the Carolingian empire to the era of the absolute monarchy, at the close of the middle ages. The main line of evolution in the history of the French state during this period is the growth of the kingship from great theoretical powers and practical impotency under the first Capetians to the absolute monarchy of Louis XI. The various steps in this development, the forces aiding and opposing the extension of the royal power, the financial, judicial and administrative institutions necessitated by the centralization of power in the king, are described.—Two hours a week, second term: Mr. Beer.

10 *History of European Law.*—See *post.*, p. 31.—Two hours a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

11 *History of Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 28.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Moore.

12 *Early Church History.*—The ante-Nicene period, A.D. 100-311; spread and persecution; literary conflict with heathenism and heresy; conversion of the Roman empire; development of Christian doctrine and discipline.—Two hours a week: — — —

13 *Mediæval Church History.*—From the time of Constantine to the Reformation. Nicene and post-Nicene periods: monasticism; rise of the papacy; development of doctrine; mediæval Christianity; conversion of the barbarians, separation of the Greek and Latin churches; the papacy and the

empire; the crusades; preparation for the reformation.—Two hours a week: — — —

14 *Modern Church History*.—The reformation on the continent, in England and Scotland; the Roman Catholic counter-reformation; history of the Lutheran and Reformed churches.—Two hours a week: — — —

15 *Seminarium in European History*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

Subject B—American History

16 *Political and Constitutional History of the United States*.—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1781, the federal constitution of 1787 and its application down to the civil war; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

17 *Political History of the Colonies and of the American Revolution*.—This is an investigation course, extending through two years. During the first year attention will be devoted to the settlement of the colonies and their development in the seventeenth century. During the second year the growth of the system of colonial administration, the conflict with the French, and the revolt of the colonies will be investigated. The object of the course is two-fold: first, to acquaint the student as thoroughly as possible with the history of the period; second, to teach him how to investigate and how to do the constructive work of the historian. The subject is taken up topically, and the titles of the chief original authorities bearing upon each topic are given by the instructor. These works the student must read, compare, and criticise. The result of his study must appear in the form of a consistent and truthful account of the event of which he is treating. It is intended that attention shall be fixed as exclusively as possible upon original sources. When secondary material is used, it must be examined and criticised in the light of the original. When necessary, an analytical study of the histories, relations, or other authori-

ties is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of their credibility. Attention is also called to the character of historical writing in each period under investigation. Students are brought, as far as possible, to view the world from the standpoint of the men whose works they are studying. It is intended that a class taking the full course shall have discussed before it all the most important original authorities bearing upon the history of the American colonies and revolution.—Two hours per week for two years: Prof. Osgood.

18 *The United States during Civil War and Reconstruction.*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the negro as affected by the war; the various theories of reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution; the actual process of reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation"; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Dunning.

19 *History of American Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 28. Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Moore.

20 *American Church History.*—Two hours a week: ———

21 *New York State and Federal Politics, 1820-1860.*—Among the chief topics treated in this course are: Anti-masonry, rise of the Whig party, internal improvements, agrarian insurrections, McLeod case, anti-slavery ideas before 1845, Texas and the Mexican war, compromise of 1850, election of 1852, Kansas-Nebraska bill, Dred Scott case, Lincoln-Douglas debate, election of 1860, efforts at compromise.—Two hours a week, second term: Dr. Bancroft.

22 *Charter and Political History of New York City.*—This course treats of the relations of the city to the state, showing the growth of municipal independence. The early charters conferred but few rights on the city, the selection of the most important city officials being made at Albany. Tam-

many Hall has been the most important and powerful party organization. A brief history of the Tammany organization, its rulers, and its method of nominating public officers, will be given. The "Tweed Ring" and the efforts of purifying city politics since its downfall will be described, including the reform charter of 1873, the amendments of 1884, the report of the Tilden Committee in 1875, and of the Roosevelt and Gibbs investigating committees.—One hour a week, first term: Dr. Bernheim.

25 *Seminarium in Early American History*.—One hour a week: Prof. Osgood.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

26 *General History of Political Theories*.—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I., after a short survey of the theocratic system of the Brahmans, treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of Papacy and Empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were worked out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau: the idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny, and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill, and Spencer.—Three hours a week: Prof. Dunning.

27 *American Political Philosophy*.—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed: First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning; (not given 1895-96).

30 *Seminarium in Political Philosophy*.—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

1 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the principal European States and of the United States*; comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of England,

United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by the legislative enactments and judicial decisions of the states, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all.—Three hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

2 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the several Commonwealths of the American Union.*—In this course of lectures comparison is made in the same manner of the constitutions of the forty-four commonwealths of the Union.—One hour a week, second term: Dr. Bernheim.

5 *Seminariun in Constitutional Law.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

Subject B—International Law

6 *History of Diplomacy.*—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Moore.

7 *History of American Diplomacy.*—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend (1) the diplomacy of the Revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Moore.

8 *International Law.*—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by

positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

10 *Seminarium in International Law*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

11 *Criminal Law, including the Conflict of Penal Laws and Extradition*.—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime; (3) extradition, including (a) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between nations, and (b) the delivery of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or interstate rendition.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

16 *Comparative Administrative Law of the United States and the principal European States*.—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare them with the law of England, France, and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed: The principle of the separation or distribution of powers; the executive power; administrative councils; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties; local (including municipal) government; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office; the administration in action; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention

will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week: Prof. Goodnow.

17 *The Law of Municipal Corporations*.—This course treats of the development of the American municipal corporation and the difference between it and the modern English municipal corporation; the creation of municipal corporations; the control over American municipal corporations possessed by the commonwealth legislature, and its constitutional limitations both national and commonwealth; the dissolution of municipal corporations, and its effect; the organization of municipal corporations together with a detailed discussion of their powers and liabilities both as governmental agencies and as corporate bodies, subjects of private law.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Goodnow.

18 *The Law of Taxation*.—The subjects treated in this course are: The nature of taxes and the taxing power; the limitations placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power; the construction of tax proceedings; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States; the methods of assessment and collection; the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust and illegal taxation; and the law of assessments for local improvements of property specially benefited.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Goodnow.

19 *Comparative Administration of New York, London, Paris and Berlin*.—This course treats of the history of municipal government in London, showing the development of the present form of central government through the London County Council, in the organization of the Board of Public Works, of the School Board, and other central bodies with specific functions, and finally of the County Council itself. A

study is then made of the County Council as at present constituted, with special reference to the social development of governmental functions. A similar sketch is given of the government of Paris and Berlin, to afford a basis of comparison with the administrative organization and methods of New York.—One hour a week, second term: Dr. Bernheim.

20 *Seminarium in Administrative Law*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Subject E—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

21 *Roman Law I*.—The history and institutions of the classical and Justinian law. Sohm's *Institutes*, supplemented by lectures. Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Munroe Smith.

22 *Roman Law II*.—Cases from the *Corpus Juris Civilio*, principally in contracts.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Munroe Smith.

23 *History of European Law*.—This course treats (1) of primitive law, with especial reference to the usages and ideas of the Indo-Germanic races; (2) of early German law, including a comparison of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and continental German customs; (3) of mediæval European law, including feudal and canon law; (4) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (5) of the genesis and character of the great modern codes.—Two hours a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

24 *Comparative Jurisprudence*.—This course, based mainly on a comparison of the modern Roman and the English common law, aims to present the leading principles of modern property law and family law.—Two hours a week (1896-97): Prof. Munroe Smith.

25 *International Private Law*.—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called "conflicts of law" are compared with the solution given to these questions by our courts.—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

29 *Seminarium in Legal History and Comparative Legislation*.—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, and also a knowledge of the general facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in the School of Arts. These are ¹:

1 (A) *Elements of Political Economy*.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Mayo-Smith and Mr. Day.

2 *Economic History of Europe and America*.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Seligman and Mr. Day.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

3 *Historical and Practical Political Economy*.

(A) *Introduction; Production and Consumption*.—This course is given every year, and is intended to cover the general questions of the application of political economy to actual social life. The principal topics are: the function of political economy and its relation to the other political sciences, method of study, literature and writers, method of applying theory and principle to economic questions; (2) the economic organization of society, its historical development, present economic institutions, the principle of individual liberty and the institution of private property in their economic influence; (3) the function of government in economic affairs, the individualistic view, the socialistic demand; (4) the theory of consumption and its effect in directing economic activity; (5) the production of wealth and the problems of production, such as land-tenure, forms of productive enterprise, application of machinery and accumulation of capital.—Three hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(B) *The Problems of Exchange*.—(Commerce, Trade and Transportation.)—This course treats of the history of commerce, the question of free trade or protection; the history of transportation and the railroad question; money and the

¹ The lettered course is required for undergraduates.

mechanism of exchange; banks and banking; paper money, bimetallism and the silver question, currency reform; history of credit; theory of value and price, history and statistics of prices, index numbers; commercial crises, their history and causes, depression of trade since 1873, the financial panic of 1893; theory of competition, history of monopolies, economic influence of monopolies; trusts; function of the government in regulating exchange.—Three hours a week, second term, given in 1895-96, and each alternate year thereafter: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(C) *The Problems of Distribution*.—(Relations of Labor and Capital.)—This course is devoted largely to labor questions, such as the history of labor, guilds, apprenticeships, the factory system; the present condition and progress of the laboring classes; statistics of wages, cost of living and expenditures of the laboring class; trade unions and benefit societies, strikes and boycotts; arbitration and conciliation; co-operation and profit-sharing; the state in relation to labor, poor relief, factory laws and employers' liability, workmen's insurance, aids to intelligence, thrift, health and well-being; the capitalist class, profit, rent and interest; the relation of the employer to the laborer; progress and poverty; the demands of socialism.—Three hours a week, second term, given in 1896-97, and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

For students desiring to take (A), (B), and (C) in one year, a short resumé will be given of the omitted course (B) or (C) during the latter portion of the first term.

4 *History of Political Economy*.—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are:

I *Antiquity*: Orient, Greece, and Rome.

II *Middle ages*: Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.

III *Mercantilists*: Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.

IV *Physiocrats*: Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.

V *Adam Smith and precursors*: Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Steuart.

VI *English school*: Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.

VII *The continent*: Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.

VIII *German historical school*: Roscher, Knies, Hilbrand, etc.

IX *Recent development*: Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide; Cossa, Nazzari, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.

—Two hours a week. Given in 1896-97 and each alternate year thereafter: Prof. Seligman.

5 *Science of Finance*.—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the various rules of public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories, and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally it describes the fiscal organization of the state, by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, currency, and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

6 *Financial History of the United States*.—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legis-

lation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called especially to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation); to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems; to the financial history of the war with England; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank; to the currency problems up to the civil war; to the financial management of the war; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national and state banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation; and finally to the recent development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Seligman.

7 *Industrial and Tariff History of the United States.*—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has influenced the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called especially to the industrial history of the colonies; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808; to the restriction and the war with England; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828; to the infant-industry argument; to the compromise and its effect on manufacturers; to the area of moderate free trade; to the tariff of 1857; to the war tariffs; to their continuance,

and to the pauper-labor argument; to the McKinley act, and to the tariff of 1894.—Two hours a week, second term (1896-97): Prof. Seligman.

8 *Railroad Problems; Economic, Social and Legal*.—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion.

Among the subjects treated are: financial methods, railway construction, speculation profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Seligman.

9 *Economic Theory I*.—This course discusses the static laws of distribution. It concentrates the attention on the forces that would continue to act if the structure and the functions of economic society were to undergo no change. It treats of the influences that fix those normal rates of wages and of interest to which the actual earnings of labor and of capital tend to conform. It analyzes the mechanism of social industry, and traces the connection between wages and the product that is specifically attributable to labor, and also the connection between interest and the product that can be specifically traced to capital.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Clark.

10 *Economic Theory II*.— This course discusses the dynamic laws of distribution. It gives attention to influences that change the structure and the functions of industrial society. It traces to their origin the gains that normally accrue to entrepreneurs as such, and seeks to determine under what theoretical conditions the benefits arising from

economic progress would be at a maximum.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Clark.

11 *Communistic and Socialistic Theories.*—The theory of political economy is severely criticised, and the present organization of society is attacked by socialistic writers who demand many changes, especially in the institution of private property, the system of free competition and the modes of distribution. This course studies the theories of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Marx, Lassalle, Rodbertus and others; it discusses the socialistic interpretation of history, its conception of justice, its proposed reorganization of society, the justice of its demands, the possibility of its realization, and the alternative of social reform.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Clark.

13 *Preliminary Seminarium in Political Economy.*—Primarily for those that have already studied economics for only a year. Essays, readings and practical exercises on problems of the day.—One hour a week: Profs. Mayo-Smith and Seligman, and Mr. Day.

14 *Seminarium in Political Economy.*—For advanced students.—Two hours bi-weekly: Prof. Clark.

15 *Seminarium in Political Economy and Finance.*—For advanced students.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Seligman.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics¹

16 *Physical Geography, Anthropology, and Ethnology.*—This course will treat of the following subjects:

I *Physical Geography* in its relation to the development of culture: a) areas of characterization, acclimatization, etc.; b) theories of distribution.

II *History of the Science of Anthropology.*

III *Prehistoric Archæology*, including earliest evidences of human life, theories of migration, etc.

¹ For a fuller statement of the work in Sociology and the allied courses and equipment, see the separate announcement of the Courses in Sociology.

IV *Ethnology*: a) language; b) manners and customs; c) classification of races; d)¹ race problems biologically considered, including variation, intermingling, and extermination.

V *Anthropometry*¹.

VI *Comparative Mythology*.—Two hours a week: Dr. Ripley.

17 *Statistics and Sociology*.—This course is given every year, and is intended to train students in the use of statistics as an instrument of investigation in social science. The topics covered are relation of statistics to sociology, criteria of statistics, population, population and land, sex, age and conjugal condition, births, marriages, deaths, sickness and mortality, race and nationality, migration, social position, infirmities, suicide, vice, crime, nature of statistical regularities.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

18 *Statistics and Economics*.—This course covers those statistics of most use in political economy, but which have also a direct bearing on the problems of sociology. These include the statistics of land, production of food, condition of labor, wages, money, credit, prices, commerce, manufactures, trade, imports and exports, national wealth, public debt, and relative incomes. Two hours a week, second term. Given in 1895-96 and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

19 *Theory, Technique, and History of Statistical Science*.—This course studies the theory of statistics, law of probabilities, averages, mean error, rules for collecting, tabulating and presenting statistics, graphical methods, the question of the freedom of the will, the value of the results obtained by the statistical method, the possibility of discovering social laws. Some account will also be given of the history and literature of statistics, and the organization of statistical bureaus.—Two hours a week, second term. Given in 1896-97 and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

¹This course will be given in the University Faculty of Philosophy by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

20 *General Sociology*.—This is the fundamental course in which a foundation is laid for more advanced and special work in theoretical and practical sociology. It includes four parts, namely, I. The history of sociological theory since Comte, and the conception and definition of sociology as a science; II. Descriptive sociology, dealing chiefly with the analysis and classification of social phenomena; III. Historical sociology, tracing the natural evolution of social activities and arrangements from their beginnings; IV. Explanatory sociology, presenting the causes and laws of the natural evolution of society so far as they are yet apparent. Particular attention is given through the course to the relations of sociology to economic and to ethical theory.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

21 *The Family*.—Beginning with a review of late researches upon early forms of marriage, the relation of the family to the clan and the tribe, and the status of women and children, this course deals particularly with the family in modern society, in country and city, under various conditions of nationality, residence, occupation, density of population, sanitary surroundings, education and religion. In conclusion the increase of divorce is considered, in its causes and consequences, and in its relation to public opinion and legislation. Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

22 *Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Charities*.—This course begins with a careful study of the English poor law—its history, practical working and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may be now observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, and dependent children, are compared. Finally the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children. Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

23 *Crime and Penology*.—The topics taken up in this course are the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime

and its modern forms, criminal anthropology, the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

29 *Seminarium in Statistics*.—Work in the statistical laboratory. The object of the laboratory is to train the student in the methods of statistical analysis and computation. Each student will pursue a course of laboratory practice dealing with the general statistics of population, the relation of classes, the distribution of wealth, and the statistics of crime, vice, and misfortune. He will be taught how to judge current statistics and to detect statistical fallacies; in short, to become an expert in judging of the value of sociological evidence. For fuller statement, see the Announcement of Courses in Sociology.—Three hours a week, Wednesday (9.30 to 12.30): Prof. Mayo-Smith.

30 *Seminarium in Sociology*.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Giddings.

ORDER OF STUDIES

It is recommended by the faculty that students, who intend to devote their whole time to the courses of study offered by this faculty, take them in the following order:

FIRST YEAR

	Hours per week
Constitutional History of Europe and United States	4
Constitutional History of England	2
Political Economy	3
Science of Finance	2
History of Political Theories	3

	Hours per week
Financial History of the United States (2d term) . . .	2
Tariff History of the United States (2d term) . . .	2
Physical Geography and Anthropology (1st term) . . .	2
Historical and Political Geography	1
Political History of New York (1st term)	2
Institutes of Roman Law.	2

SECOND YEAR

Comparative Constitutional Law of the principal European States and of the United States	3
History of European Law	2
Comparative Administrative Law of the United States, and of the principal European States	2
History of Political Economy	2
Economic Theory	2
Statistics and Sociology (1st term)	2
Statistics and Economics (2d term)	2
Colonial History of the United States	2
History of Diplomacy (1st term)	2
History of American Diplomacy (2d term)	2
American Political Philosophy	1
History of the United States 1820-1860 (2d term)	2
Sociology (1st term)	2
The Family (2d term)	2
Early and Mediæval Church History	4

THIRD YEAR

Comparative Jurisprudence	2
International Law	2
Criminal Law	2
International Private Law	1
Law of Municipal Corporations (1st term)	2
Law of Taxation (2d term)	2
Comparative Administration of New York, London and Paris (2d term)	2
Socialism and Communism (1st term)	2
Economic Theory (2d term)	2
Theory of Statistics	2

	Hours per week
Pauperism and Poor Relief (1st term)	2
Crime and Penology (2d term)	2
Railroad Problems	2
History of United States, 1860-1877 (2d term)	2
Rise and Growth of the French Monarchy (2d term)	2
Modern and American Church History	4

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four University fellowships have been established, tenable for one year, with a possibility of reappointment for reasons of weight. Applications for fellowships should be addressed to the President of Columbia College on blank forms provided for the purpose. The following rules regarding the fellowships have been established by the University Council:

1 The application shall be made prior to March 1, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia College. Applications received later than March 1 may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating from July 1. Residence should begin October 1.

2 The candidate must give evidence

(a) Of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute;

(b) Of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed;

(c) Of upright character, such as testimonial from some instructor.

3 The value of such fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the fellow shall have been in residence. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from all fees.

4 Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course will be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected

to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture, or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

5 No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a profession or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may give instruction or assistance in any department of the University.

6 No fellow shall be allowed to accept remunerative employment except by written permission of the President, and the acceptance of any such employment, without such permission, shall operate to vacate the fellowship.

7 A fellow may be reappointed at the end of the year for reasons of weight. No fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

8 As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emolument, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of fellows.

PRIZES

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of \$150 for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, one of the class of 1879 of the School of Arts. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must be not less than twenty thousand words in length.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science

A prize of \$40, to be given on Commencement Day, has been established by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The prize

is to be awarded by the Faculty of Political Science for the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. The subject is assigned each year by the faculty. The competition is open to Seniors in the School of Arts, whether regular or special students, and to all students under any of the University Faculties who have not yet taken the baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, or philosophy, provided that they take courses amounting to six hours a week throughout the year in the School of Political Science. Essays must be submitted to the President on or before May 1. If no satisfactory essay is received no award will be made. No award will be made for any essay that is defective in English composition.

Medal Offered by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers annually a silver medal under the following regulations:

1. Competition shall be open to members of the Senior Class in the School of Arts, and to first-year students, not graduates of the School of Arts, studying under any of the University Faculties.
2. Each essay must contain not less than 1600 and not more than 2000 words and shall be upon the subject: The Principles fought for in the War of the Revolution.
3. A typewritten copy of each essay must be presented to the President not later than May 1 of each year.
4. The committee of award shall consist of the professors giving instruction in American History.
5. The prize shall in no case be awarded to any essay defective in English composition. The award, if made, will be announced by the President at Commencement.

A similar tender has been made to the principal colleges of the country, and the essays receiving the Silver Medals will be submitted to a Committee of the National Society in competition for a Gold Medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed most meritorious.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of Columbia College in the Schools of Law and Political Science; but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first Monday of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

Prize Lectureships

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows:

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia College in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

These prize lectureships will be found especially useful and welcome to graduates of the school who propose to devote themselves to an academic career, and who in this way may acquire the experience and acquaintance with university methods of teaching which will stand them in good stead in their future career.

LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8:30 A.M. to 11 P.M. during term time, and from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to conclude the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention is given to providing the material needed for original investigation. Every journal of importance, American or foreign, is taken regularly by the library. Any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once. Special tables are reserved for advanced students engaged in original research. Early application for a table is desirable.

The library contains at present (April, 1895) about 200,000 volumes. In the department of Political Science there are about 75,000 volumes. The collection is particularly rich in works on international, constitutional, and administrative law, Roman law and foreign law, and is growing in these departments at the rate of several thousand volumes yearly. Another feature is the full collection of national, state, and local governmental reports and statistics in the various domains of economic inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, poor law, and transportation reports. Recent large gifts have made it possible to build up a great collection in sociology.

Students of history, economics, and public law will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely unrivalled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University library there are rich treasures at the Astor Library, Lenox Library, New York Historical Library,

Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, the Bar Association Library, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students of economics also have at their disposal the library of the professor of Political Economy and Finance, which contains the most complete collection of works on political economy to be found in the United States.

HOURS OF LECTURES ¹

FIRST YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
10.30- 11.30		History of Political Theories. Prof. DUNNING.	History of Political Theories. Prof. DUNNING.	Physical Geography and Anthropology. DR. RIPLEY.	History of Political Theories. Prof. DUNNING.
11.30- 12.30				Physical Geography and Anthropology. DR. RIPLEY.	
1.30- 2.30	Constitutional History of Europe. Prof. OSGOOD.	Constitutional History of Europe. Prof. OSGOOD.	Constitutional History of the United States. Prof. BURGESS.	Constitutional History of the United States. Prof. BURGESS.	Historical and Practical Political Economy. Prof. MAYO-SMITH.
2.30- 3.30					
3.30- 4.30	Historical and Practical Political Economy. Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England. Prof. OSGOOD. Taxation and Finance. Prof. SELIGMAN.	Historical and Practical Political Economy. Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Constitutional History of England. Prof. OSGOOD. Taxation and Finance. Prof. SELIGMAN.	Seminarium in Political Economy. Prof. MAYO-SMITH and SELIGMAN.
4.30- 5.30					History of New York. Dr. BERNHEIM.

¹ Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES ¹

SECOND YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
11.30-12.30		United States during Civil War and Reconstruction. Prof. DUNNING.	United States during Civil War and Reconstruction. Prof. DUNNING.			10 A.M to 12 United States Colonial History. Prof. OSGOOD.
1.30-2.30		Economic Theory. Prof. CLARK.		Roman Law. Prof. MUNROE SMITH. Economic Theory. Prof. CLARK.	Roman Law. Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	
2.30-3.30	Comparative Constitutional Law. Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law. Prof. BURGESS.	Comparative Constitutional Law. Prof. BURGESS.	History of Diplomacy. Prof. MOORE.	History of Diplomacy, Prof. MOORE. Sociology, The Family. Prof. GIDDINGS.	
3.30-4.30					Sociology, The Family. Prof. GIDDINGS.	
4.30-5.30	Administrative Law. Prof. GOODNOW.	Financial History of the United States. Railroad Problems. Prof. SELIGMAN.	Administrative Law. Prof. GOODNOW.	Financial History of the United States. Railroad Problems. Prof. SELIGMAN.		

¹ Subject to change.

HOURS OF LECTURES ¹

THIRD YEAR

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
9.30-10.30		Municipal Corporations, Law of Taxation. Prof. GOODNOW.		Municipal Corporations, Law of Taxation. Prof. GOODNOW.	
11.30-12.30	International Law. Prof. MOORE.	International Law. Prof. MOORE.		Criminal Law. Prof. MOORE. European Legal History. Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Criminal Law. Prof. MOORE. European Legal History. Prof. MUNROE SMITH.
1.30-2.30	Pauperism, Penology. Prof. GIDDINGS.	International Private Law (Conflicts of Law). Prof. MUNROE SMITH.	Pauperism, Penology. Prof. GIDDINGS.		
2.30-3.30	Socialism. Prof. CLARK.		Socialism. Prof. CLARK.	American Political Philosophy. Prof. DUNNING.	
3.30-4.30				State and Federal Politics 1820-1860. Dr. BANCROFT.	State and Federal Politics 1820-1860. Dr. BANCROFT.
4.30-5.30	Statistics. Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Rise of the French Monarchy. MR. BEER.	Statistics. Prof. MAYO-SMITH.	Rise of the French Monarchy. MR. BEER.	

¹ Subject to change.

CALENDAR

- 1895—Feb. 11—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Friday, holiday.
Feb. 27—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
April 12—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 20—Concluding examinations begin, Monday.
May 30—Memorial day, Thursday, holiday.
June 12—Commencement, Wednesday.
Oct. 2—Matriculation and Registration of Students
begin, Wednesday.
Oct. 7—First term, 142d year begins, Monday.
Nov. 5—Election day, Tuesday, holiday.
Nov. 28—Thanksgiving day, Thursday, holiday.
Dec. 23—Christmas holidays begin, Monday.
1896—Jan. 4—Christmas holidays end, Saturday.
Feb. 8—First term ends, Saturday.
Feb. 10—Second term begins, Monday.
Feb. 19—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Saturday, holiday.
April 3—Good-Friday, holiday.
May 30—Memorial day, Saturday, holiday.
June 10—Commencement, Wednesday.

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Columbia University
in the City of New York

COURSES

IN THE

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IN

HISTORY, ECONOMICS, AND
PUBLIC LAW

1896-97

NOTE

In addition to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University offers the following:

In COLUMBIA COLLEGE:

A four-years' course leading to the degree of A.B.

In the SCHOOL OF LAW:

A three-years' course leading to the degree of LL.B.

In the SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (College of Physicians and Surgeons):

A four-years' course leading to the degree of M.D.

In the SCHOOL OF MINES:

A four-years' course in Mining Engineering leading to the degree of M.E.

“ “ Civil Engineering “ “ C.E.

“ “ Sanitary Engineering “ “ C.E.

“ “ Electrical Engineering “ “ E.E.

“ “ Metallurgy “ “ Met.E.

“ “ Geology and Palæontology “ “ B.S.

“ “ Analytical and Applied Chemistry “ “ B.S.

“ “ Architecture “ “ B.S.

The courses detailed in this pamphlet may be taken as major or minor subjects for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., and some of them for the degree of A.B. All of them are elective as part of the requirements for the degree of LL.M., a university degree given for a four-year course in law and political science under the two Faculties of Law and Political Science. Other courses leading to the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. are given under the various university faculties, especially the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Pure Science.

The first-year courses of the School of Law, the School of Mines, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, are open, as electives, to Seniors in the College. Consequently, such Seniors as may desire to do so can prepare themselves for advanced standing in these schools by electing these first-year courses and counting them for the degree of A.B.

Information and circulars as to any of the above courses may be had by addressing the Secretary of the University.

The catalogue of the University is published in December and is sold at twenty-five cents a copy.

All the schools and departments of Columbia University are at Madison Avenue and 49th Street, with the exception of the Department of Biology and the Medical School, which are at Tenth Avenue and 59th Street.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	I
Other Officers	I
GENERAL STATEMENT	3
Purposes of the School	3
Admission and Registration	4
Admission to Other Courses	5
Admission to Candidacy for a Degree	6
Fees	7
Committee on Aid for Students	8
REGULATIONS AS TO THE DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY	8
REGULATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS	11
POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW	12
SOCIAL SCIENCE	13
COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH	13
Seminars	14
History and Political Philosophy	14
Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence	21
Economics and Social Science	26
ORDER OF STUDIES	35
UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS	36
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS	37
PRIZES	39
Prize in Political Economy	39
James Gordon Bennett Prize	39
Medal of the National Society	39
ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE	40
Prize Lectureships	40
LIBRARY	41
HOURS OF LECTURES	43
CALENDAR	46

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SETH LOW, LL.D., *President*

- JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph.D., LL.D. . . . 323 West 57th St.
Professor of History, Political Science, and Constitutional Law
Dean of the Faculty
- RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH, Ph.D. . . . 305 West 77th St.
Professor of Political Economy and Social Science
- MUNROE SMITH, A.M., J.U.D. 115th St., near Riverside Drive
Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence
- FRANK J. GOODNOW, A.M., LL.D. . . . 25 West 74th St.
Professor of Administrative Law
Secretary of the Faculty
- EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, LL.B., Ph.D. . . 40 West 71st St.
Professor of Political Economy and Finance
- HERBERT L. OSGOOD, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Adjunct Professor of History
- WILLIAM A. DUNNING, Ph.D. . . 70 Hanson Place, Brooklyn
Adjunct Professor of History and Political Philosophy
- JOHN BASSETT MOORE, A.B. . . 24 Locust St., Flushing, L. I.
Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy
- FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, A.M. . . . 150 West 79th St.
Professor of Sociology
- JOHN B. CLARK, Ph.D. . . . Columbia University
Professor of Political Economy
- JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Ph.D. . . . 170 West 85th St.
Professor of History
- EDMOND KELLY, A.M. . . . 107 East 60th St.
Lecturer on the Political History of the State and City of New York
- FREDERIC BANCROFT, Ph.D. Metropolitan Club, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Lecturer on American History

OTHER OFFICERS

- GEORGE LOUIS BEER, A.M. . . 38 Manhattan Square, South
Prize Lecturer 1894-97, on European History
- HARRY ALONZO CUSHING . . . 251 West 54th St.
Prize Lecturer 1895-98, on History

ARTHUR M. DAY, A.M. East Side House, Foot East 76th St.
Assistant in Economics

Prize Lecturer 1896-99

ROBERT SENFTNER Columbia University
Registrar

GENERAL STATEMENT

Purposes of the School

The School of Political Science is under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science, and has charge of the university courses of study and research in history, economics, and public law.

The School of Political Science was opened on Monday, the fourth day of October, 1880.

In its course of instruction it undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law, and philosophy. The prime aim is therefore the development of all the branches of the political and social sciences. The secondary and practical objects are :

(a) To fit young men for all the political branches of the public service.

(b) To give an adequate economic and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession.

(c) To supplement, by courses in public law and comparative jurisprudence, the instruction in private municipal law offered by the Faculty of Law.

(d) To educate teachers of political and social science.

To these ends courses of study are offered of sufficient duration to enable the student not only to attend the lectures and recitations with the professors, but also to consult the most approved treatises upon the political sciences and to study the sources of the same.

Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States Civil Service—especially in those positions in the Executive Departments at Washington for which special examinations are held, will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of the subjects upon which applicants for these positions

are examined are treated very fully in the curriculum of the school. Thus, extended courses of lectures are given on political geography and history, diplomatic history and international law, government, statistics, finance, and administration.

Admission and Registration

Admission to the School of Political Science is ordinarily granted to students who have completed the curriculum of some college in good standing at least to the close of the Junior year. Other persons of suitable age and attainments may also be admitted, to pursue special or partial courses with the consent of the Dean and of the instructor. There are no formal examinations for admission. Applications for admission are received at any time by the Secretary ; but it is generally advisable that they be presented, if possible, at the beginning of the academic year.

An application for admission may be made at the office of the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, or at such other place as may be designated, from time to time, for the purpose of registration.

The student will then receive a certificate from the officer in charge which he must present to the Treasurer. He will then receive a matriculation card, after payment of the matriculation and tuition fees. This matriculation card must be shown to the officer in charge of registration, from whom the student then receives a registration book, which entitles him to attend the lectures in the School of Political Science, and which must be shown to each professor or other instructor at the beginning of each course of lectures.

Every applicant for admission is expected to register at the beginning of each academic year of his membership in the school, on the Wednesday preceding the first Monday in October. A student who enters on his studies after the beginning of the academic year must register at the office of the Dean of the School of Political Science at the time of his entering on his studies.

A student is counted as a full member of the school only from the date of issue of the registration book, and during

the period of his being actually engaged in his studies as a resident in the school.

Every student is required to file a list of his studies for the academic year at the time he registers, or within one week thereafter, at the office of the Secretary of the University. If he subsequently wishes to make any change in his studies he must file written notice of his wish at the Dean's office and must obtain the assent of the Dean.

Immediate written notice must be given to the Dean of any change of address.

Admission to the School of Political Science does not imply admission to candidacy for a degree. The conditions of candidacy for the several degrees are given below.

Admission to Other Courses

Any duly matriculated student in the School of Political Science is at liberty to attend courses offered by Columbia College or by the Faculties of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Mines (Applied Science), and Pure Science, without any additional fee.

Undergraduate studies of particular value to students in this School are as follows :

	Hours Per Week
Outline of Mediæval History (1st term)	2
Outline of Modern History (2d term)	2
Outline of European History since 1815 (1st term)	2
American History (1st term)	2
Elements of Political Economy (2d term)	2
Economic History (1st term)	2

Among the cognate courses given by the Faculty of Philosophy are :

History of philosophy, 2 hours a week; ethics, 2 hours a week; biological anthropology, 2 hours a week; readings in Gaius and Ulpian, 1 hour a week; readings in Anglo-Saxon law; courses in Norman French, in the various modern languages, and others.

Students enrolled either in the General, in the Union, or in the Jewish, Theological Seminary, in the City of New York,

who may be designated for the privilege by the authorities of those institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia University, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of charge for tuition.

By the terms of an alliance between Columbia University and the Teachers' College, at Morningside Heights, duly qualified students of the Teachers' College are permitted to enter courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science either as candidates for degrees or as special students.

All of these institutions offer reciprocal privileges to students of Columbia University.

Admission to Candidacy for a Degree

Students are received as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Master of Laws or Doctor of Philosophy.

If the applicant is a candidate for a degree, he must file a certificate of his completion of the Junior year in some college of good standing, or if he holds a degree from any institution he must file evidence of such degree. Blanks for this purpose may be secured at the Dean's office. Certificates of graduation or dismissal from institutions of learning in foreign countries are also accepted.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to pursue courses of instruction amounting in all to not less than fifteen hours of attendance per week for one year, and must conform to such requirements regarding a graduation thesis as are established for members of the Senior Class in Columbia College. Their selection of studies is not confined to those in this faculty. Students may pursue courses offered by the Faculty of Philosophy or the Faculty of Pure Science, or the first-year course in the School of Law or the School of Medicine, and count the same as part of the requirements for the Bachelor's degree. Law students, for example, may thus take their Bachelor's degree and so shorten by one year the time which otherwise would be necessary for the attainment of degrees in both arts and law.

Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a Bachelor's degree or an engineering degree from some institution in good standing and continue their studies for not less than one and two years respectively. They are required to pursue courses of study and research in one major and two minor subjects. For a further statement see the regulations for University Degrees, pages 8 to 11.

The period of study above indicated for the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is a minimum period. In most cases candidates for this degree have found it necessary to devote three years after the attainment of the baccalaureate degree to the work required for the doctorate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who have been in residence at other universities are given credit for the same. But no student can be a candidate for any degree unless he has been in residence at Columbia University at least one term.

For the degree of Master of Laws see pages 11 and 12.

Students may present themselves for examination for a degree at any time during the year whenever the requirements as to residence and an essay or dissertation have been complied with.

Fees

The matriculation fee is \$5. This is not payable annually, but only at the commencement of the student's connection with the University.

The annual tuition fee for every candidate for a degree is \$150, payable in two equal instalments in October and February. For the degree of Master of Arts the maximum fee is \$150; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy the maximum fee is \$300. The fee for students not candidates for a degree is calculated at the rate of \$15 a year for each hour of attendance per week upon university exercises with a maximum fee of \$150. In every case the fee covers the specified number of hours throughout the year—no student being received for a less period than one year. Such fees, when not more than

one hundred dollars, are payable in advance; otherwise in half-yearly instalments at the same time as regular fees.

Examination fees are as follows: For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, \$15; for the degree of Master of Arts or Master of Laws, \$25; for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, \$35; for examinations at unusual times, such as second examinations, \$5. The examination fee must in each case be paid before the candidate presents himself for examination for the degree.

Holders of university and other fellowships are exempt from the payment of all fees.

Committee on Aid for Students

The University Council has constituted a Standing Committee on Aid for Students. It is the design of the Committee to put students desiring to work their way through the University, especially those coming from elsewhere than New York or the immediate vicinity, in the way of earning enough for their partial or complete support, or if possible to extend assistance to them in other ways while they are pursuing their studies here. It is believed that many opportunities may be offered to students of this class if the fact of their desire to obtain employment is made known. Some of the openings likely to be available are: Private tutoring, translating, copying of various sorts, teaching in evening schools, university extension lecturing, typewriting, selling text-books. All communications should be addressed to the Committee.

Regulations as to the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy

1. Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must hold a baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, philosophy, or science, or an engineering degree, or an equivalent of one of these from a foreign institution of learning.

The Deans of the several schools will require candidates for the higher degrees to present satisfactory evidence that they are qualified for the studies they desire to undertake.

2. Candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy must pursue their studies in residence for a minimum period of one and two

years, respectively.* The year spent in study for the degree of Master of Arts is credited on account of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Residence at other universities may be credited to a candidate. In certain cases and by special arrangement, time exclusively devoted to investigation in the field will be credited in partial fulfilment of the time required. No degree will be conferred upon any student who has not been in residence at Columbia University for at least one year.

3. Each student who declares himself a candidate for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, or either of them, shall, immediately after registration, designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, which shall be the studies of his university course.

4. The subjects from which the candidate's selection must be made are :

UNDER THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE :

Group I.—History and political philosophy: 1. European history; 2. American history; 3. political philosophy.

Group II.—Public law and comparative jurisprudence: 1. constitutional law; 2. international law; 3. criminal law; 4. administrative law; 5. comparative jurisprudence.

Group III.—Economics and social science: 1. political economy and finance; 2. sociology and statistics.

In his choice of subjects under this faculty, the candidate is limited by the regulation that not more than two of the three subjects may be selected from any one of the above groups, and by the following rules :

Candidates offering European history as the major subject, must offer American history as one of the minor subjects, and *vice versa*.

Candidates offering political economy and finance as the major subject, must offer sociology and statistics as one of the minor subjects, and *vice versa*.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer constitutional law alone as the major subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but must combine with it the course on general international law, or on comparative administrative law.

Candidates offering international law, or criminal law, or administrative law as the major subject, must take constitutional law as one minor subject.

Candidates will not be permitted to offer criminal law alone as the major subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but must combine with it the course on general international law.

To be recognized as a major subject for the degree of Master of Arts the courses selected must aggregate at least two hours per week throughout the year, and must also include attendance at a seminar; for a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts, the attendance at a seminar is not required.

To be recognized as a minor subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, courses must be taken, in addition to the requirements for a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts, aggregating two hours weekly. To be recognized as a major subject for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, all of the courses and seminars offered in that subject must be taken.

* In practice three years of study is usually necessary to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

5. Each student is given a registration book, which is signed by the professor or instructor in charge of each course of instruction or investigation at the beginning and end of every such course. This registration book is to be preserved by the student as evidence of work accomplished and should be submitted to the Deans of the several faculties at the end of each year, that proper credit may be given and entered on the permanent records of the institution.

6. Students desiring to be examined as candidates for any degree must make written application for such examination to the Dean of the proper faculty, on blank forms provided for the purpose. All such applications must be made on or before April 1st of the academic year in which examination is desired, and must be accompanied by the candidate's registration book, properly signed as above provided.

7. Each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts shall present an essay on some topic previously approved by the professor in charge of his major subject. Before the candidate is admitted to examination the professor in charge of his major subject must have signified his approval of such essay. The Faculty of Political Science requires this essay to be a paper read during the year before the seminar of which the candidate is a member.

8. Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall present a dissertation, embodying the result of original investigation and research, on some topic previously approved by the faculty. When such dissertation has been approved by the faculty, it shall be printed by the candidate, and one hundred and fifty copies shall be delivered to the faculty, unless for reasons of weight, a smaller number be accepted by special action of the University Council. On the title-page of every such dissertation shall be printed the words: "Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in the Faculty of _____, Columbia University." There shall be appended to each dissertation a statement of the educational institution that the author has attended, a list of the degrees and honors conferred upon him, as well as the titles of any previous publications.

The several faculties have delegated the power to approve the subject chosen for his dissertation by any candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, as well as the power to approve the dissertation itself, to the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject.

The Faculty of Political Science requires the dissertation to be submitted not later than April 1st of the academic year in which the examination for the degree is desired. With the consent of the Dean and the professor in charge of the candidate's major subject the examination may be held before the printed dissertation is submitted.

9. Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in addition to passing such other examinations as may be required by the faculty, shall be subjected to an oral examination on his major subject, and shall defend his dissertation, in the presence of the entire faculty or of so many of its members as may desire to attend. The ability to read at sight Latin, French, and German, is required by the Faculty of Political Science, to be certified by the Dean.

10. Students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with marked distinction one of the regular courses in the School of Law, the School of Medicine, or the School of Mines, may be recommended for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that in each case the candidate presents a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of either the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Political Science, or the Faculty of Pure Science, to the extent of a minor course for not less than one year.

Regulations for the Degree of Master of Laws

1. Any student who has satisfactorily completed the regular course of study in Columbia College, to the close of the Junior year, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum (every such case of equivalency to be considered on its own merit), shall be entitled to be recommended for the degree of Master of Laws upon certificates from the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Political Science that he has satisfactorily completed a four-years' course of study under said faculties.

2. Every candidate for the degree of Master of Laws must elect from the subjects offered by said faculties, courses aggregating, in the four years, fifty-two hours per week, and must pass satisfactory examinations upon the subjects elected; provided that not more than thirty-four hours of work may be elected either in the field of private law, or in that of public law, social ethics, history, and economics.

3. Students, otherwise qualified, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this University, after pursuing the full course of study, shall be entitled, upon pursuing for an additional year a course of study of at least thirteen hours per week, under either or both of said faculties, and passing satisfactory examinations therein, to receive the degree of Master of Laws; provided that no student shall receive the degree who has not studied and passed satisfactory examinations in comparative constitutional law, administrative law, Roman law, international law, and in the three courses offered on equity* and who has not pursued here, or elsewhere, courses of instruction satisfactory to the Faculty of Political Science in history, social ethics, and economics.

4. Each faculty shall determine the order in which the subjects offered by it shall be taken, and the maximum amount of work to be done therein during any one year.

5. Students from other universities, colleges, or law schools, who shall have satisfactorily completed a course of study equivalent to at least one term of thirteen hours per week in the subjects indicated in Section 2, after receiving a Bachelor's degree, may be excused from the corresponding number of terms of the four years' residence required at Columbia, provided that in no case shall any one receive the degree of Master of Laws who has not spent at least four

* Under this provision students would be allowed, but not required, to take history of European law, conflict of private law, law of municipal corporations, and the law of taxation.

years in the study of the said subjects in some university, college, or law school ; and the decision whether work at another institution shall be accepted as equivalent to work at Columbia, shall rest, as far as the studies under the Faculty of Law are concerned, with the Faculty of Law, and as far as the studies under the Faculty of Political Science are concerned, with the Faculty of Political Science. But neither faculty shall admit a student from another university, college, or law school, to examination for the degree of Master of Laws without a residence of at least one term in this University.**

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

In General

The instruction offered by the Faculty of Political Science upon constitutional, administrative, international, and criminal law, and upon Roman law and comparative jurisprudence, furnishes the natural and necessary complement to the courses offered by the Faculty of Law. Law is, with us, the chief avenue into politics; and for this reason, if for no other, a complete legal education should include the science of politics. But the importance to the lawyer of the subjects above mentioned does not depend simply on the prospect of a political career. To become a thorough practitioner the student must acquire a considerable knowledge of public law; and if he wishes to be anything more than a practitioner, if he wishes to know law as a science, some knowledge of other systems than our own becomes imperative. From this point of view the Roman law is of paramount importance,

** Under the above regulations the student may choose either of two courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. He may study primarily for the Bachelor of Laws degree, and, after obtaining this, prosecute his studies a year longer for the Master's degree; or he may register himself from the outside as a candidate for the Master's degree without attempting to take the Bachelor's degree. Those students who believe that they will be able to devote the necessary time to the legal studies, are strongly recommended to take the latter course. Such students will find it to their advantage to make their elections for the first year largely in the field of social ethics, political philosophy, constitutional history, and economics, combining with these subjects courses in the elements of jurisprudence and the general principles of contracts and torts, and to divide the subsequent years between public and private law.

The student who has completed his Junior year in Columbia College, or in some other college maintaining an equivalent curriculum, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Columbia College upon such a combination of legal and political courses aggregating not less than fifteen hours a week for one year; and such courses will also be counted as a part of the fifty-two hours a week required for the degree of Master of Laws.

not merely by reason of its scientific structure, but because it is the basis of all modern systems except the English.

The courses on constitutional and diplomatic history constitute the indispensable introduction to those in public law; and the courses on economics and finance will be found of great value by students of both public and private law.

Of these subjects, criminal law is required as part of the Bachelor of Laws degree in the Law School, and Roman law, history of European law, comparative jurisprudence, comparative constitutional law, administrative law, law of municipal corporations, law of taxation, and international law, are elective for the same degree. The Faculty of Law also recommends that students who have not had an adequate training in history economics, and finance, shall so prolong their course of study that they may avail themselves of the opportunity offered in the School of Political Science for studying these subjects.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

The work in economics and sociology falls under three heads, viz.: The university courses of instruction in the various departments of social science, the work in the statistical laboratory, and the "field work," or practical work in connection with the Charity Organization Society, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, the University Settlement Society of New York City, and the East Side House. These are fully explained in the separate announcement of the courses in sociology.

COURSES OF STUDY AND RESEARCH FOR

1896-97¹

The course of study embraces instruction and research in three groups of subjects:

- I History and Political Philosophy.
- II Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.
- III Economics and Social Science.

¹ Subject to revision in details in case of need.

SEMINARS

Outside of the regular instruction in the various subjects by lecture, it is the intention to furnish the students an opportunity for special investigation of historical, legal, economic and social questions under the direction of the professors. This is done by means of original papers prepared by the students. The papers are read before the professor and the students, and are then criticised and discussed. There will be at least one seminarium in each subject. The number of meetings and the topics to be discussed are determined each year. Attendance at a seminar in the major subject is necessary on the part of candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

There are also preliminary seminars in history and political economy designed primarily for those that are not fully prepared for the more advanced work. A preliminary seminar taken by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts will count for one hour toward the fifteen hours necessary for a degree.

Group I—History and Political Philosophy

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in history in the College. These are as follows¹:

1 (A) *Outline of Mediæval and Modern History*.—Two hours a week: Mr. Cushing.

2 (B) *Outline of European History since 1815*.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Dunning and Mr. Cushing.

5 *American History*.—Three hours a week: Prof. Dunning.

Subject A—European History

7 *Introduction to Modern European History*.—The aim of this course is to furnish the student with such preliminary ideas of the mediæval church and of the culture and thought of the

¹ The lettered courses are required for undergraduates.

fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as shall permit an intelligent study of the Reformation. The development of the papal hierarchy, the sources of the power and the nature of the corruption, of the church will be considered, as well as the great reform movement of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, culminating in the Councils of Constance and Basle. The contrast between the tendencies of mediæval and modern thought will be illustrated by the writings of Dante, Petrarch, and the Humanists. The peculiar political conditions of Italy and the phases of political speculation from Aquinas to Machiavelli will be sketched out. Burckhardt's *Civilization of the Renaissance* will be used as a hand-book in the latter part of the work.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1897-98.

8 *The Reformation and the Beginning of the Catholic Reaction.*—This course will include a consideration of the political and intellectual conditions in Germany at the opening of the sixteenth century; the character and success of the Lutheran reform, taking into account the criticisms of Erasmus and of later writers like Döllinger, Hergenröther, and Janssen. The course of the Reformation outside of Germany; Calvin and the "Institutes of Christianity"; the work of the Council of Trent; the Society of Jesus, its aims and organization; the Inquisition, and the development of the censorship of the press.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1897-98.

9 *The Political History of Europe from the Peace of Augsburg (1555) to the Treaty of Westphalia (1648).*—Comprising the reign of Philip II.; the Revolt of the Netherlands; the Wars of Religion in France, and the Thirty Years' War.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Robinson.

10 *France under Louis XIV.—The Antecedents and Opening of the French Revolution.*—This course will include a description of the organization of the French monarchy under Louis XIV.; the policy of Colbert; the development of the spirit of revolution in the eighteenth century. The more characteristic writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Turgot, will be discussed and the progress of reform in France from the

accession of Louis XVI. to the completion of the Constitution of 1791 will be considered as a whole with a view of showing the strict historical continuity between the Revolution and the conditions preceding it. Besides gaining some familiarity with the works of the chief contemporaneous writers, students will be required to read De Tocqueville's *Ancien Régime*.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Robinson.

11 *Europe and the French Revolution, 1792-1815*.—This will comprise a study of the antecedents of the revolutionary period in Europe; the causes of the general European war; the government of the committee of public safety; the partition of Poland; the rise of Bonaparte; the internal conditions in France after the Reign of Terror; the foundation of the Consulate and the general peace of 1801. In treating Napoleon's reconstruction of Europe special attention will be given to the permanent results of his policy. The course will terminate with a study of the Congress of Vienna.—Two hours a week: Prof. Robinson.

This course will be given in 1897-98.

12 *The Development of Prussia under the Hohenzollern Dynasty and the Unification of Germany, 1416-1871*.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Robinson.

13 *The Sources of Later Mediæval and of Modern Continental History—Methods of Historical Study*.—While emphasis will be laid in all the above courses on the sources of our knowledge, this will furnish a systematic view of the whole field, and will include practical bibliographical exercises on the part of the students. Bernheim's *Lehrbuch der Historischen Methode* will serve as a basis for the work.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Robinson.

14 *Seminar in Modern European History*.—Two hours every other week, both terms: Prof. Robinson.

15 *The Political and Constitutional History of England*.—The object of this course of lectures is to trace the growth of the English constitution from the earliest to the present times, dwelling upon foreign relations during periods when they had an important influence. Particular attention is paid to the administrative system developed by the Norman monarchs,

and to the struggle of the thirteenth century, which culminated in the legislative work of Edward I. The political results of the Reformation are described. Under the Stuarts, the conflict between the crown and parliament, which had been interrupted at the close of the fourteenth century, was resumed, owing chiefly to the rise of Puritanism. The House of Commons now leads the opposition. The history of the struggle between the two is detailed till the most important questions in dispute were settled by the events of 1688-89. The development of parliamentary government under the aristocratic *régime* is then outlined. About the beginning of this century, and largely in consequence of the industrial revolution, the democratizing of the constitution began. The account given of the development of this tendency closes with the Reform Bill of 1832. The work of the first term will close at 1640. The history subsequent to that date will be treated during the second term.—Two hours a week : Prof. Osgood.

16 *Rise and Development of the French Monarchy during the latter half of the middle ages.*—The purpose of this course of lectures is to trace the constitutional history of France from the dissolution of the Carolingian empire to the era of the absolute monarchy, at the close of the middle ages. The main line of evolution in the history of the French state during this period is the growth of the kingship from great theoretical powers and practical impotency under the first Capetians to the absolute monarchy of Louis XI. The various steps in this development, the forces aiding and opposing the extension of the royal power, the financial, judicial and administrative institutions necessitated by the centralization of power in the king, are described.—Two hours a week, second term: Mr. Beer.

17 *History of European Law.*—See *post.*, p. 31.—Two hours a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

18 *History of Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 28.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Moore.

19 *Early Church History.*—The ante-Nicene period, A.D. 100-311; spread and persecution; literary conflict with

heathenism and heresy ; conversion of the Roman empire ; development of Christian doctrine and discipline.—Two hours a week. See *foot note*.

20 *Mediæval Church History*.—From the time of Constantine to the Reformation. Nicene and post-Nicene periods: Monasticism; rise of the papacy; development of doctrine; mediæval Christianity; conversion of the barbarians, separation of the Greek and Latin churches; the papacy and the empire; the Crusades; preparation for the Reformation.—Two hours a week. See *foot note*.

21 *Modern Church History*.—The Reformation on the continent, in England and Scotland; the Roman Catholic counter-reformation; history of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. Two hours a week. See *foot note*.

22 *Seminar in European History*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Osgood.

Subject B—American History

23 *Political and Constitutional History of the United States*.—This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the revolutionary war; the formation and dissolution of the confederate constitution of 1781, the federal constitution of 1787 and its application down to the civil war; the changes wrought in the constitution by the civil war, and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

24 *Political History of the Colonies and of the American Revolution*.—This is an investigation course, extending through two years. During the first year attention will be devoted to the settlement of the colonies and their development in the seventeenth century. During the second year the growth of the system of colonial administration, the conflict with the French, and the revolt of the colonies, will be investigated. The object of the course is twofold: First, to acquaint the student as thoroughly as possible with the history of the period; second, to teach him how to investigate and how to

This course is given at the Union Theological Seminary, but may be counted as an equivalent of a two-hour course in Columbia.

do the constructive work of the historian. The subject is taken up topically, and the titles of the chief original authorities bearing upon each topic are given by the instructor. These works the student must read, compare, and criticise. The result of his study must appear in the form of a consistent and truthful account of the event of which he is treating. It is intended that attention shall be fixed as exclusively as possible upon original sources. When secondary material is used, it must be examined and criticised in the light of the original. When necessary, an analytical study of the histories, relations, or other authorities, is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of their credibility. Attention is also called to the character of historical writing in each period under investigation. Students are brought, as far as possible, to view the world from the standpoint of the men whose works they are studying. It is intended that a class taking the full course shall have discussed before it all the most important original authorities bearing upon the history of the American colonies and revolution.—Two hours a week for two years: Prof. Osgood.

25 *The United States during Civil War and Reconstruction.*—The object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1860 to 1877. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the negro as affected by the war; the various theories of reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the constitution; the actual process of reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation"; and the circumstances attending the final cessation of national interference in the Southern States.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Dunning.

26 *History of American Diplomacy.*—See *post.*, p. 28.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Moore.

27 *American Church History.*—Two hours a week. See *foot note*, p. 18.

28 *The Political History of the United States, 1849-1861.*—Among the chief subjects treated in this course are: The

political results of the Mexican war; the compromise of 1850; the election of 1852, and the end of the Whig party; the Kansas-Nebraska bill; the development of the American and the Republican parties; the fight for Kansas; the election of 1856; the Dred Scott case; the Kansas question in Congress; the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the "Irrepressible Conflict"; John Brown's raid, and "The Impending Crisis"; the conventions and campaign of 1860; efforts at compromise; the formation of the Confederacy and the outbreak of the civil war.—Two hours a week, first term: Dr. Bancroft.

29 *Seminar in Early American History*.—One hour a week: Prof. Osgood.

Subject C—Political Philosophy

40 *General History of Political Theories*.—Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature, and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement.

Book I. treats mainly of the political philosophy of Greece and Rome, with especial attention to the profound speculations of Plato and Aristotle.

Book II. discusses the political doctrines of early Christianity and the Christian church, with the controversy of papacy and empire, and the elaborate systems of St. Thomas Aquinas and his adversaries.

Book III. treats of that age of renaissance and reformation in which Machiavelli and Bodin, Suarez and Bellarmino, Luther and Calvin, worked out their various solutions of the great problem, how to reconcile the conflicting doctrines of theology, ethics, and politics.

Book IV. covers the period during which the theories were wrought out which found realization in the English and French revolutions. Here are examined the doctrine of natural law as developed by Grotius and Puffendorf, the doctrine of divine right of kings with its corollary of passive obedience, as in Filmer and Bossuet, the theory of the constitutionalists, Locke and Montesquieu, and the idea of social contract made most famous by Rousseau.

Book V. traces the various currents of thought since Rousseau: The idealism of Kant, Fichte, and Hegel, the reactionary philosophy which sought to overcome the tendencies of the revolution, the historical school of Burke and Savigny, and the English individualists like Bentham, Mill, and Spencer.—Two hours a week: Prof. Dunning.

41 *American Political Philosophy*.—As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a twofold line of discussion is followed: First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen, like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment.—One hour a week, in 1896-97 and alternate years thereafter: Prof. Dunning.

42 *Seminar in Political Philosophy*.—One hour a week: Prof. Dunning.

Group II—Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

Subject A—Constitutional Law

1 *Comparative Constitutional Law of the Principal European States and of the United States*: comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions, principally of England,

United States, France, and Germany, the interpretation of the same by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all.—Three hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

5 *Seminar in Constitutional Law*.—Two hours a week: Prof. Burgess.

Subject B—International Law

6 *History of Diplomacy*.—The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648, and ending with the Treaty of Berlin of 1878.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Moore.

7 *History of American Diplomacy*.—In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and method of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend (1) the diplomacy of the revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the war of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the civil war; (4) from the outbreak of the latter war to the present time.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Moore.

8 *International Law*.—This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage, as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice,

as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

10 *Seminar in International Law.*—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject C—Criminal Law

11 *Criminal Law, including the Conflict of Penal Laws and Extradition.*—This course embraces (1) the general principles of criminal law, defining the relation of the individual to the state, as regards the maintenance of public order; (2) the conflict of penal laws, and the punishment of extra-territorial crime; (3) extradition, including (a) the delivery up of fugitives from justice as between nations, and (b) the delivery of such fugitives as between the states of the American Union, or interstate rendition.—Two hours a week: Prof. Moore.

Subject D—Administrative Law

16 *Comparative Administrative Law of the United States and the Principal European States.*—The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare them with the law of England, France, and Germany. The following list of topics will give a general idea of the particular subjects discussed: The principle of the separation or distribution of powers; the executive power; administrative councils; heads of departments, their tenure of office, their powers and duties; local (including municipal) government; officers, their appointment or election, their duties, their rights, removal from office; the administration in action; the control over the administration possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. The new courts will also be

examined, which have been established in France and Germany during this century, and to which the name of administrative courts has been given.—Two hours a week: Prof. Goodnow.

17 *The Law of Municipal Corporations.*—This course treats of the development of the American municipal corporation; the creation of municipal corporations; the control over American municipal corporations possessed by the commonwealth legislature, and its constitutional limitations, both national and commonwealth; the dissolution of municipal corporations, and its effect; the organization of municipal corporations, together with a detailed discussion of their powers and liabilities, both as governmental agencies and as corporate bodies, subjects of private law.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Goodnow.

18 *The Law of Taxation.*—The subjects treated in this course are: The nature of taxes and the taxing power; the limitations placed by the constitutions, both national and commonwealth, upon the taxing power; the construction of tax proceedings; the rules of law relative to the particular taxes, both national and commonwealth, levied in the United States; the methods of assessment and collection, and the remedies open to the individual against arbitrary, unjust, and illegal taxation.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Goodnow.

19 *Municipal Politics.*—This course will include a brief survey of municipal development, with a view to determining the conditions that make municipal prosperity and those that contribute to its decay. It will include a brief study of municipal organization in Europe and in the United States; the respective merits of government by mayor and government by council; the relation of the city to the state, or, Home Rule; unsolved municipal problems, such as the treatment of sewage and garbage; the distinction between dispensable and indispensable municipal functions; whether the indispensable functions of municipal government, such as charity and correction, can be usefully usurped by private associations, however well intentioned; how far municipal

government is business, how far it is humanitarian; the result of efforts to extend dispensable municipal functions in Europe, as, for example, the ownership and exploitation of its own franchises, municipal lodging houses, municipal tenements, etc.; the actual organization of municipal government in New York City; the history of New York City, particular attention being given to its history since the Tweed Ring; the actual condition of political forces in New York City to-day and a study of the questions that are included in the term "practical politics." Two hours a week, second term: Mr. Kelly.

20 Seminar in Administrative Law.—One hour a week: Prof. Goodnow.

Subject E—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

21 Roman Law I.—The history and institutions of the classical and Justinian law. Lectures, with assigned reading (Muirhead, *Roman law*; Sohm, *Roman law*).—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Munroe Smith.

22 Roman Law II.—Cases from the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, principally in contracts.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Munroe Smith.

23 History of European Law.—This course treats (1) of primitive law, with especial reference to the usages and ideas of the Indo-Germanic races; (2) of early German law, including a comparison of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, and continental German customs; (3) of mediæval European law, including feudal and canon law; (4) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (5) of the genesis and character of the great modern codes.—Two hours a week (1897-98): Prof. Munroe Smith.

24 Comparative Jurisprudence.—This course, based mainly on a comparison of the modern Roman and the English common law, aims to present the leading principles of modern property law and family law.—Two hours a week (1896-97): Prof. Munroe Smith.

25 *International Private Law*.—In this course the theories of the foreign authorities and the practice of the foreign courts in the so-called "conflicts of law" are compared with the solution given to these questions by our courts.—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

29 *Seminar in Legal History and Comparative Legislation*.—One hour a week: Prof. Munroe Smith.

Group III—Economics and Social Science

It is presumed that students before entering the school possess a knowledge of the general principles of political economy as laid down in the ordinary manuals by Walker or Mill, and also a knowledge of the general facts of economic history. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the undergraduate courses in Columbia College. These are¹:

(A) *Elements of Political Economy*.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Mayo-Smith and Mr. Day.

I *Economic History of Europe and America*.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Seligman and Mr. Day.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

3 *Historical and Practical Political Economy*.

(A) *Introduction; Production and Consumption*.—This course is given every year, and is intended to cover the general questions of the application of political economy to actual social life. The principal topics are: The function of political economy and its relation to the other political sciences, method of study, literature and writers, method of applying theory and principle to economic questions; the economic organization of society, its historical development, present economic institutions, the principle of individual liberty and the institution of private property in their economic influence; the function of government in economic affairs, the individualistic view, the socialistic demand; the theory of

¹ The lettered course is required for undergraduates.

consumption and its effect in directing economic activity; the production of wealth and the problems of production, such as land-tenure, history of agriculture, farm mortgages, international competition, growth of population, division of labor, growth of capital, forms of productive enterprise, application of machinery and accumulation of wealth.—Three hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(B) *The Problems of Exchange*.—(Commerce, Trade, and Transportation.)—This course treats of the history of commerce, the question of free trade or protection; the history of transportation and the railroad question; money and the mechanism of exchange; banks and banking; paper money, bimetallism and the silver question, currency reform; history of credit; theory of value and price, history and statistics of prices, index numbers; commercial crises, their history and causes, depression of trade since 1873, the financial panic of 1893; theory of competition, history of monopolies, economic influence of monopolies; trusts; function of the government in regulating exchange.—Three hours a week, second term, given in 1897-98, and each alternate year thereafter: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

(C) *The Problems of Distribution*.—(Relations of Labor and Capital.)—This course is devoted largely to labor questions, such as the history of labor, guilds, apprenticeship, the factory system; the present condition and progress of the laboring classes; statistics of wages, cost of living and expenditures of the laboring class; trades-unions and benefit societies, strikes and boycotts; arbitration and conciliation; co-operation and profit-sharing; the state in relation to labor, poor relief, factory laws and employers' liability, workingmen's insurance; aids to intelligence, thrift, health, and well-being; the capitalist class, profit, rent, and interest; the relation of the employer to the laborer; progress and poverty; the program of socialism.—Three hours a week, second term, given in 1896-97, and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

For students desiring to take (A), (B), and (C) in one year, a short résumé will be given of the omitted course (B) or (C) during the latter portion of the first term.

4 *Science of Finance*.—This course is historical as well as comparative and critical. It treats of the various rules of public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among different civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenue, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees, and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories, and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the fiscal organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local. Students are furnished with the current public documents of the United States Treasury, and the chief financial reports of the leading commonwealths, and are expected to understand all the facts in regard to public debt, currency, and revenue therein contained.—Two hours a week: Prof. Seligman.

5 *Financial History of the United States*.—This course endeavors to present a complete survey of American legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, as well as its connection with the state of industry and commerce. Attention is called especially to the financial history of the colonies (colonial currency and taxation); to the financial methods of the revolution and the confederation; to the financial policy of the Federalists and the Republicans up to the war of 1812, including the refunding and payment of the debt, the internal revenue, and the banking and currency problems; to the financial history of the war with England; to the changes in the methods of taxation, and the crises of 1819, 1825, 1837; to the distribution of the surplus and the United States bank; to the currency problems up to the civil war; to the financial management of the war; to the methods of resumption, payment of the debt, national and state banks, currency questions, and problems of taxation; and finally to the recent development in national, state, and municipal finance and taxation.—Two hours a week, first term (1897-98): Prof. Seligman.

6 *Industrial and Tariff History of the United States*.—The arguments of extreme free-traders, as of extreme protectionists, are often so one-sided that an impartial judgment can be formed only through a knowledge of the actual effects of the tariffs. It is the object of this course to give a detailed history of each customs tariff of the United States from the very beginning; to describe the arguments of its advocates and of its opponents in each case; to trace as far as possible the position of each of the leading industries before and after the passage of the chief tariff acts, and thus to determine how far the legislation of the United States has influenced the progress of industry and the prosperity of the whole country. Attention is called especially to the industrial history of the colonies; to the genesis of the protective idea and to Hamilton's report; to the tariffs from 1789 to 1808; to the restriction and the war with England; to the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and the "tariff of abominations" of 1828; to the infant-industry argument; to the compromise and its effect on manufacturers; to the era of moderate free trade; to the tariff of 1857; to the war tariffs; to their continuance, and to the pauper-labor argument; to the McKinley act, and to the tariff of 1894.—Two hours a week, second term (1896-97): Prof. Seligman.

7 *Railroad Problems; Economic, Social, and Legal*.—These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. All the problems of railway management, in so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion.

Among the subjects treated are: Financial methods, railway construction, speculation profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.—Two hours a week, second term (1897-98): Prof. Seligman.

8 *History of Political Economy*.—In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, but especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The chief writers discussed are:

- I *Antiquity*: Orient, Greece, and Rome.
 - II *Middle ages*: Aquinas, Glossators, writers on money, the usury question, etc.
 - III *Mercantilists*: Stafford, Mun, Petty, North, Locke; Bodin, Vauban, Forbonnais; Serra, Galiani, Justi, etc.
 - IV *Physiocrats*: Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot, etc.
 - V *Adam Smith and precursors*: Tucker, Hume, Cantillon, Steuart.
 - VI *English school*: Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, McCulloch, Chalmers, Jones, Mill, etc.
 - VII *The continent*: Say, Sismondi, Hermann, List, Cournot, Bastiat, etc.
 - VIII *German historical school*: Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand, etc.
 - IX *Recent development*: Rogers, Jevons, Cairnes, Bagehot, Leslie, Toynbee, Marshall; Wagner, Schmoller, Held, Brentano, Cohn; Menger, Sax, Böhm-Bawerk, Wieser; Leroy-Beaulieu, De Laveleye, Gide; Cossa, Nazzari, Loria, Ricca-Salerno, Pantaleoni; Carey, George, Walker, Clark, Patten, Adams, etc.
- Two hours a week, given in 1896–97, and each alternate year thereafter: Prof. Seligman.

9 *Economic Theory I*.—This course discusses the static laws of distribution. If the processes of industry were not changing, wages and interest would tend to adjust themselves according to certain standards. A study of the mechanism of production would then show that one part of the product is specifically attributable to labor, and that another part is imputable to capital. It is the object of the course to show that the tendency of free competition, under such conditions,

is to give to labor, in the form of wages, the amount that it specifically creates, and also to give to capital, in the form of interest, what it specifically produces. The theory undertakes to prove that the earnings of labor and of capital are governed by a principle of final productivity, and that this principle must be studied on a social scale, rather than in any one department of production.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Clark.

10 *Economic Theory II.*—This course discusses the dynamic laws of distribution. The processes of industry are actually progressing. Mechanical invention, emigration, and other influences, cause capital and labor to be applied in new ways and with enlarging results. These influences do not repress the action of the static forces of distribution, but they bring a new set of forces into action. They create, first, employers' profits, and, later, additions to wages and interest. It is the object of the course to show how industrial progress affects the several shares in distribution under a system of competition, and also to determine whether the consolidations of labor and of capital, which are a distinctive feature of modern industry, have the effect of repressing competition.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Clark.

11 *Communistic and Socialistic Theories.*—This course studies the theories of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Rodbertus, Marx, Lassalle, and others. It aims to utilize recent discoveries in economic science in making a critical test of these theories themselves and of certain counter-arguments. It examines the socialistic ideals of distribution, and the effects that, by reason of natural laws, would follow an attempt to realize them through the action of the state.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Clark.

12 *Theories of Social Reform.*—This course treats of certain plans for the partial reconstruction of industrial society that have been advocated in the United States, and endeavors to determine what reforms are in harmony with economic principles. It treats of the proposed single tax, of the measures advocated by the Farmers' Alliance and of those proposed by labor organizations. It studies the general

relation of the state to industry.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Clark.

13 *Preliminary Seminar in Political Economy*.—Primarily for those that have already studied economics for only a year. Essays, readings, and practical exercises on problems of the day.—One hour a week: Prof. Seligman and Mr. Day.

14 *Seminar in Political Economy*.—For advanced students.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Clark.

15 *Seminar in Political Economy and Finance*.—For advanced students.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Seligman.

29 *Seminar in Practical Economics*, in connection with Seminar in Statistics.—See p. 34.—For advanced students.—Two hours, bi-weekly: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics

16 *Physical Geography, Anthropology, and Ethnology*.—This course will treat of the following subjects:

I *Physical Geography* in its relation to the development of culture: (a) areas of characterization, acclimatization, etc.; (b) theories of distribution.

II *History of the Science of Anthropology*.

III *Prehistoric Archaeology*, including earliest evidences of human life, theories of migration, etc.

IV *Ethnology*: (a) language; (b) manners and customs; (c) classification of races; (d)¹ race problems, biologically considered, including variation, intermingling, and extermination.

V *Anthropometry*.¹

VI *Comparative Mythology*.—Two hours a week: Dr. Ripley.

17 *Statistics and Sociology*.—This course is given every year, and is intended to train students in the use of statistics as an instrument of investigation in social science. The topics covered are: Relation of statistics to sociology, criteria of statistics, population, population and land, sex, age and conjugal condition, births, marriages, deaths, sickness and

¹ This course will be given in the Faculty of Philosophy by Dr. Livingston Farrand.

mortality, race and nationality, migration, social position, infirmities, suicide, vice, crime, nature of statistical regularities.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

18 *Statistics and Economics.*—This course covers those statistics of most use in political economy, but which have also a direct bearing on the problems of sociology. These include the statistics of land, production of food, condition of labor, wages, money, credit, prices, commerce, manufactures, trade, imports and exports, national wealth, public debt, and relative incomes.—Two hours a week, second term, given in 1896-97 and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

19 *Theory, Technique, and History of Statistical Science.*—This course studies the theory of statistics, law of probabilities, averages, mean error, rules for collecting, tabulating and presenting statistics, graphical methods, the question of the freedom of the will, the value of the results obtained by the statistical method, the possibility of discovering social laws. Some account will also be given of the history and literature of statistics, and the organization of statistical bureaus.—Two hours a week, second term, given in 1897-98, and each alternate year: Prof. Mayo-Smith.

20 *General Sociology.*—A foundation for special work is laid in this fundamental course. It includes two parts, namely: (1) the analysis and classification of social facts, with special attention to the systems of Comte, Spencer, Schäffle, De Greef, Gumplowicz, Tarde, and other theoretical writers; (2) the study of the historical evolution of society, with special attention to social origins; to the development of the family, of the clan and of the tribe; and to the beginnings of civilization.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

21 *Sociological Laws.*—The more important social phenomena of modern times and the principles of theoretical sociology are together brought under critical review in this course, which is a study of social feeling, public opinion, and organized action, with special reference to the verification of sociological laws. The attempt is made to analyze the causes of emotional epidemics, panics, outbreaks of mob violence, and revolutions; to explain by general principles the growth of

public opinion on great questions; and to prove from history and from current events that public action is governed by definite laws of social choice.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

22 *Pauperism, Poor Laws, and Charities.*—This course begins with a careful study of the English poor law, its history, practical working, and consequences. On this foundation is built a study of pauperism in general, but especially as it may be now observed in great cities. The laws of the different commonwealths in regard to paupers, out-relief, alms-houses, and dependent children, are compared. Finally the special modern methods of public and private philanthropy are considered, with particular attention to charity organization, the restriction of out-door alms, and the reclamation of children.—Two hours a week, first term: Prof. Giddings.

23 *Crime and Penology.*—The topics taken up in this course are the nature and definitions of crime, the increase of crime and its modern forms, criminal anthropology, the social causes of crime, surroundings, parental neglect, education, the question of responsibility, historical methods of punishment, the history of efforts to reform prison methods, modern methods, the solitary system, the Elmira system, classification of criminals, classes of prisons, reformatories, and jails.—Two hours a week, second term: Prof. Giddings.

29 *Seminar in Statistics.*—Work in the statistical laboratory.—The object of the laboratory is to train the student in the methods of statistical analysis and computation. Each student will pursue a course of laboratory practice dealing with the general statistics of population, the relation of classes, the distribution of wealth, and the statistics of crime, vice, and misfortune. He will be taught how to judge current statistics and to detect statistical fallacies; in short, to become an expert in judging of the value of sociological evidence. Each year some practical piece of work on an extensive scale is undertaken by the class.—Two hours bi-weekly, Wednesday (11 to 1): Prof. Mayo-Smith.

30 *Seminar in Sociology.*—Two hours bi-weekly: Prof. Giddings.

ORDER OF STUDIES

It is recommended by the faculty that students, who intend to devote their whole time to the courses of study offered by this faculty, take them in the following order:

FIRST YEAR

	Hours Per Week
History of Europe and United States	4
Constitutional History of England	2
Historical and Practical Political Economy	3
Science of Finance	2
History of Political Theories	3
Financial History of the United States (1st term)	2
Tariff History of the United States (2d term)	2
Physical Geography and Anthropology (1st term)	2
Institutes of Roman Law	2

SECOND YEAR

Comparative Constitutional Law of the Principal European States and of the United States	3
History of European Law	2
Comparative Administrative Law of the United States, and of the Principal European States	2
History of Political Economy	2
Economic Theory	2
Statistics and Sociology (1st term)	2
Statistics and Economics (2d term)	2
American Colonial History	2
History of Diplomacy (1st term)	2
History of American Diplomacy (2d term)	2
American Political Philosophy	1
History of the United States, 1849-1861 (1st term)	2
General Sociology (1st term)	2
Sociological Laws (2d term)	2
Early and Mediæval Church History	4

THIRD YEAR		Hours Per Week
Comparative Jurisprudence		2
International Law		2
Criminal Law		2
International Private Law		1
Law of Municipal Corporations (1st term)		2
Municipal Politics (2d term)		2
Law of Taxation (2d term)		2
Socialism and Communism (1st term)		2
Theories of Social Reform (2d term)		2
Theory of Statistics (2d term)		2
Pauperism and Poor Relief (1st term)		2
Crime and Penology (2d term)		2
Railroad Problems		2
American Colonial History		2
History of United States, 1860-1877 (2d term)		2
Rise and Growth of the French Monarchy (2d term)		2
Modern and American Church History		4

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

Twenty-four fellowships, known as "University Fellowships," each of the value of five hundred dollars a year, are awarded by the Council to those applicants who give evidence of special fitness to pursue courses of higher study and original investigation, the competition to be open to graduates of all colleges and scientific schools. Vacancies occurring in any of such fellowships shall be filled in the same manner in which original appointments are made.

The application shall be made prior to March 1st, in writing, addressed to the President of Columbia University. Applications received later than March 1st may fail of consideration. The term of the fellowship is one year, dating from July 1st. Residence should begin October 1st.

The candidate must give evidence

(a) Of a liberal education, such as a diploma already granted, or about to be received, from a college or scientific school of good repute;

(b) Of decided fitness for a special line of study, such as an example of some scientific or literary work already performed;

(c) Of upright character, such as a testimonial from some instructor.

The value of each fellowship is five hundred dollars. Payments will be based on the time during which the Fellow shall have been in residence. The holder of a fellowship is exempt from the charges for tuition and all fees.

Every holder of a fellowship will be expected to perform such duties as may be allotted to him in connection with his course of study, which course shall be such as to lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He will be expected to devote his time to the prosecution of special studies under the direction of the head of the department to which he belongs, and before the close of the academic year to give evidence of progress by the preparation of a thesis, the completion of a research, the delivery of a lecture, or by some other method. He must reside in New York or vicinity during the academic year.

No holder of a fellowship shall be permitted to pursue a professional or technical course of study during his term. With the written approval of the President, but not otherwise, he may give instruction or assistance in any department of the University.

A Fellow may be reappointed at the end of a year for reasons of weight. No Fellow may be reappointed for more than two terms of one year each.

As these fellowships are awarded as honors, those who are disposed, for the benefit of others or for any other reason, to waive the pecuniary emoluments, may do so, and still have their names retained on the list of Fellows.

University Scholarships

Thirty University Scholarships are awarded annually to students in the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science. These scholarships are awarded under

the following regulations, prepared by the authority of the University Council and with its approval:

The University Scholarships are open to all graduates of colleges and scientific schools whose course of study has been such as to entitle them to be enrolled at Columbia as candidates for a university degree.

These scholarships are tenable for one academic year, with a possibility of renewal for one year longer. They are of an annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

Payments will be made to university scholars in two equal instalments: one on October 1st and one on February 1st. University scholars will be required to pay all of the fees established for matriculation, tuition, and graduation.

Applications for University Scholarships should be made in writing, on blanks that will be furnished for the purpose, and addressed to the President of Columbia University. For the scholarships to be awarded in the spring, applications should be filed not later than May 1st. No application for a University Scholarship will be required from an applicant for a University Fellowship. Should a scholarship be awarded to an unsuccessful applicant for a fellowship, the only information required from the candidate will be that contained in the formal application for the latter honor.

Not more than twenty of the University Scholarships will be awarded by the University Council at its regular meeting in May. The award will be made after applications have been examined and recommendations made by the Standing Committee on University Fellowships. In making these recommendations the Committee will give preference to those candidates for University Fellowships who have failed of appointment by the University Council after having been recommended for the same by any faculty or department.

At least ten University Scholarships will be reserved to be filled in the autumn, and applications for the same will be received up to October 1st.

University scholars will be required to enroll themselves as candidates for a degree and to pursue a regular course of study leading thereto.

PRIZES

Prize in Political Economy

An annual prize of \$150 for the best essay on some subject in political economy has been established by Mr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, one of the class of 1879 of Columbia College. Competition for the prize is open to all members of the School of Political Science. The topic selected must be approved by the faculty, and the essay itself must be not less than twenty thousand words in length.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science

A prize of \$40, to be given on Commencement Day, has been established by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The prize is to be awarded by the Faculty of Political Science for the best essay in English prose upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States. The subject is assigned each year by the faculty. The competition is open to Seniors in Columbia College, whether regular or special students, and to all students under any of the university faculties who have not yet taken the baccalaureate degree in arts, letters, or philosophy, provided that they take courses amounting to six hours a week throughout the year in the School of Political Science. Essays must be submitted to the President on or before May 1st. If no satisfactory essay is received no award will be made. No award will be made for any essay that is defective in English composition.

Medal Offered by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution offers annually a silver medal under the following regulations:

1. Competition shall be open to members of the Senior Class in Columbia College, and to first-year students, not

graduates of Columbia College, studying under any of the faculties of the University. 2. Each essay must contain not less than 1,600 and not more than 2,000 words, and shall be upon the subject: "The Principles Fought For in the War of the Revolution." 3. A typewritten copy of each essay must be presented to the President not later than May 1st of each year. 4. The committee of award shall consist of the professors giving instruction in American history. 5. The prize shall in no case be awarded to any essay defective in English composition. The award, if made, will be announced by the President at Commencement.

A similar tender has been made to the principal colleges of the country, and the essays receiving the silver medals will be submitted to a Committee of the National Society in competition for a gold medal to be awarded to the writer of the essay deemed most meritorious.

ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

This institution is devoted to the cultivation and advancement of the political sciences. It is composed mainly of graduates of Columbia University in the Schools of Law and Political Science, but any person whose previous studies have fitted him to participate in the work of the academy is eligible to membership.

Meetings of the academy are held on the first Monday of each month. At these meetings papers are read by members presenting the results of original investigation by the writers in some department of political science.

Prize Lectureships

The trustees have established in the School of Political Science three prize lectureships of the annual value of five hundred dollars each, tenable for three years. The power of appointment is vested in the faculty. One of these three lectureships becomes vacant at the close of each academic

year. The previous holder may be reappointed. The conditions of competition are as follows:

1 The candidate must be a graduate of Columbia University in the School of Political Science or the School of Law. In the latter case he must have pursued the curriculum of the School of Political Science for at least two years.

2 He must be an active member of the Academy of Political Science.

3 He must have read at least one paper before the Academy of Political Science during the year next preceding the appointment.

The duty of the lecturer is to deliver annually, before the students of political science, a series of at least twenty lectures, the result of original investigation.

These prize lectureships will be found especially useful and welcome to graduates of the school who propose to devote themselves to an academic career, and who in this way may acquire the experience and acquaintance with university methods of teaching which will stand them in good stead in their future career.

LIBRARY

The students of the School of Political Science are entitled to the use, subject to the rules established by the library committee, of the entire university library. The library is open from 8.30 A.M. to 11 P.M. during term time, and from 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. during the summer vacation. Information concerning the sources and literature of the political sciences is given in the various courses of lectures held in the schools.

The special library of political science was begun in 1877, and it was intended to conclude the most recent and most valuable European and American works in this department. Particular attention is given to providing the material needed for original investigation. Every journal of importance, American or foreign, is taken regularly by the library. Any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at

once. Special tables are reserved for advanced students engaged in original research. Early application for a table is desirable.

The library contains at present (April, 1896) about 225,000 volumes. In the department of history, political and social science, there are about 100,000 volumes. In both European and American history the library is well furnished with most of the great collections of sources as well as with the best secondary works. The collection is particularly rich in works on international, constitutional, and administrative law, Roman law and foreign law. In all these departments the library is growing at the rate of several thousand volumes yearly. Another feature is the full collection of national, state, and local governmental reports and statistics in the various domains of economic inquiry, especially labor, finance, charity, poor law, and transportation reports. Recent large gifts have made it possible to build up a great collection in sociology.

Students of history, economics, and public law, will find New York to be a centre of library facilities absolutely unrivalled elsewhere in this country. In addition to the University Library, there are rich treasures at the Astor Library, Lenox Library, New York Historical Library, Long Island Historical Library, Library of the Charity Organization Society, the Bar Association Library, and the Law Institute Library, to each of which students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students of economics also have at their disposal the Library of the Professor of Political Economy and Finance, which contains the most complete collection of works on political economy to be found in the United States.

HOURS OF LECTURES¹

First Year

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
10.30 to 11.30	European History 1555-1771 Prof. ROBINSON	History of Political Theories Prof. DUNNING	European History 1555-1771 Prof. ROBINSON	Physical Geography and Anthropology Dr. RIPLEY	History of Political Theories Prof. DUNNING
11.30 to 12.30	Criminal Law Prof. MOORE	Criminal Law Prof. MOORE		Physical Geography and Anthropology Dr. RIPLEY	
1.30 to 2.30	Historical and Practical Political Economy Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Historical and Practical Political Economy Prof. MAYO-SMITH	Constitutional History of the United States Prof. BURGESS	Constitutional History of the United States Prof. BURGESS	Historical and Practical Political Economy Prof. MAYO-SMITH
3.30 to 4.30		Constitutional History of England Prof. OSGOOD		Constitutional History of England Prof. OSGOOD	Seminarium in Political Economy Prof. SELIGMAN and Mr. DAY
4.30 to 5.30		Taxation and Finance Prof. SELIGMAN		Taxation and Finance Prof. SELIGMAN	

¹ Subject to change

HOURS OF LECTURES

Second Year

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
10.30 to 11.30		Methods of Historical Study (first term) History of Prussia (second term) Prof. ROBINSON				
11.30 to 12.30	Methods of Historical Study (first term) History of Prussia (second term) Prof. ROBINSON	History of U. S. 1849-1861 Dr. BANCROFT	History of U. S. 1849-1861 Dr. BANCROFT			10 A. M. to 12 United States Colonial History Prof. OSGOOD
1.30 to 2.30				Roman Law Prof. MUNROE SMITH	Roman Law Prof. MUNROE SMITH	
2.30 to 3.30	Comparative Consti- tutional Law Prof. BURGESS	Comparative Con- stitutional Law Prof. BURGESS Economic Theory Prof. CLARK	Comparative Con- stitutional Law Prof. BURGESS	History of Diplomacy Prof. MOORE Economic Theory Prof. CLARK	History of Diplomacy Prof. MOORE Sociology, The Family Prof. GIDDINGS	
3.30 to 4.30		History of Political Economy Prof. SELIGMAN		History of Political Economy Prof. SELIGMAN	Sociology, The Family Prof. GIDDINGS	
4.30 to 5.30	Administrative Law Prof. GOODNOW		Administrative Law Prof. GOODNOW			

HOURS OF LECTURES

Third Year

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
9.30 to 10.30		Municipal Corporations (first term) Law of Taxation (second term) Prof. GOODNOW		Municipal Corporations (first term) Law of Taxation (second term) Prof. GOODNOW	
10.30 to 11.30	International Law Prof. MOORE	International Law Prof. MOORE			
11.30 to 12.30	Criminal Law Prof. MOORE	Criminal Law Prof. MOORE		Comparative Juris- prudence Prof. MUNROE SMITH	Comparative Juris- prudence Prof. MUNROE SMITH
1.30 to 2.30		International Private Law (Conflict of Laws) Prof. MUNROE SMITH	Pauperism, Penology Prof. GIDDINGS	Pauperism, Penology Prof. GIDDINGS	
2.30 to 3.30	Socialism Prof. CLARK		Socialism Prof. CLARK	American Political Philosophy Prof. DUNNING	
3.30 to 4.30	Statistics Prof. MAYO-SMITH		Statistics Prof. MAYO-SMITH		
4.30 to 5.30		Rise of the French Monarchy Mr. BEER		Rise of the French Monarchy Mr. BEER	

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

- 1896—June 10—Commencement, Wednesday.
 Oct. 5—First term, 143d year begins, Monday.
 Nov. 3—Election day, Tuesday, holiday.
 Nov. 26—Thanksgiving day, Thursday, holiday.
 Nov. 27—Friday, holiday.
 Dec. 21—Christmas holidays begin, Monday.
- 1897—Jan. 2—Christmas holidays end, Saturday.
 Feb. 6—First term ends, Saturday.
 Feb. 8—Second term begins, Monday.
 Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday, Friday, holiday.
 Feb. 22—Washington's birthday, Monday, holiday.
 Mar. 3—Ash-Wednesday, holiday.
 April 16—Good-Friday, holiday.
 May 17—Concluding Examinations begin, Monday.
 May 30—Memorial day, Sunday.
 May 31—Monday, holiday.
 June 9—Commencement, Wednesday.
 Oct. 4—First term, 144th year begins, Monday.

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Columbia University Bulletin of Information

HISTORY
ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW

COURSES OFFERED BY THE
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND THE
SEVERAL UNDERGRADUATE FACULTIES

ANNOUNCEMENT
1907-09

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(Issued 25 times during the Academic year, monthly in November and December, and weekly between February and June. Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office, Dec. 22, 1900, under Act of July 16, 1894.)

These include :

1. The President's Annual Report to the Trustees.
 2. The Catalogue of the University, issued in December, price 25 cents.
 3. The Announcements of the several Colleges and Schools and of certain Divisions, issued in the Spring and relating to the work of the next year. These are made as accurate as possible, but the right is reserved to make changes in detail as circumstances require. The current number of any of these Announcements will be sent without charge upon application to the Secretary of the University. For information as to the various courses offered by the University consult the last page of this Announcement.
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ABRIDGED ACADEMIC CALENDAR

The Academic year is thirty-seven weeks in length, ending on the Wednesday nearest the 11th of June. In 1907-08 the year begins on September 25, 1907, and ends on June 10, 1908. It is divided into two half-years of fifteen weeks of instruction each. In 1907-08 the second half-year begins on February 3, 1908. The Summer Session for 1907 begins on July 9 and ends on August 17.

The exercises of the University are suspended on Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the following two days, for two weeks at Christmas, on Washington's Birthday, from the Thursday before Good Friday through the following Monday, and on Memorial Day.

The complete Academic Calendar will be found in the University catalogue and so far as it refers to the students studying under any Faculty, in the announcement of that Faculty.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D. Oxon., . *President*
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Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence
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 VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH, Ph.D., *Adjunct Professor of Economic History*
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 SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, Ph.D., . . *Professor of Social Legislation*

Other Officers

- RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL, Ph.D., . *Professor of the Semitic Languages*
 A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON, L.H.D., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages
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 CARLETON HUNTLEY HAYES, A.M., *Lecturer in History in Barnard College*
 EDWARD L. STEVENSON, Ph.D., . . . *Lecturer in Geography*

¹ Absent on leave in 1907-08.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Students are received as candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy under the Faculty of Political Science ; for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science either in Columbia College or in Barnard College, and for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Teachers College. They are also permitted to pursue special or partial courses subject to the regulations of the Faculty under which they may register.

Certain courses which may be counted toward the several degrees are also offered in the Summer Session of the University.

Students enrolled in the General, the Union, the Drew, the Jewish, St. Joseph's, or the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, or in the School of Philanthropy in the City of New York, who may have been designated for the privilege by the authorities of these institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia University, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of all charge for tuition. These institutions offer reciprocal privileges to the students of Columbia University.

Teachers College, founded in 1888, and Barnard College, founded in 1889, have now become parts of the educational system of Columbia University.

Admission

There are no examinations for admission to the graduate courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Students are admitted at any time during the year. They must, however, present themselves for registration at the opening of the first or second half-year in order to obtain full credit for residence. They may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence, and as to an essay or dissertation, have been complied with. For details see the announcement of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science, which may be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

The courses of instruction have been renumbered in accordance with a scheme uniform throughout the University, and attention is called to the following information which the number assigned to a course will in each case indicate :

Odd numbers indicate the first, even numbers the second half of the academic year. Courses designated 1-2, 21-22, etc., run through both half-years. Courses numbered between 1 and 100 are, in general, elementary, and may not be offered in fulfilment of the requirements for

the higher degrees (A.M. and Ph.D.). Courses numbered from 101 to 200 are primarily for students who hold a first degree but are open to undergraduates who have completed 64 points (for law 94 points), including all prescribed courses except Philosophy A and two half-year courses in Natural Science. In general no such course may be taken without some elementary training in the same or in some allied subject. Courses from 201 to 300 are restricted to graduate students. Seminars are numbered from 301 up. Attention is called to the pamphlet entitled *Instruction for Graduate Students Leading to the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy*, which may be had on application to the Secretary of the University, and particularly to the fact that the requirements for the higher degrees are based upon subjects and not upon courses. Students who wish to offer a subject either as a major or minor should, before registration, consult the officers of instruction concerned with regard to their selection of courses.

For conditions of admission to Columbia College and Barnard College, see the circular upon entrance examinations, which may be had upon application to the Secretary of the University.

Those graduate courses which are open to undergraduates are closed to women students unless announced separately as open to students of Barnard College; but all purely graduate courses in History and Economics are open to women graduate students who have the first degree.

Students who register for graduate courses are supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are strongly recommended to take the undergraduate courses.

For information in regard to degrees, fees, fellowships, scholarships, student employment, dormitories, and expense of living, see the appropriate announcement either of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, or of Columbia, Barnard, or Teachers College.

GROUP I—HISTORY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

GRADUATE COURSES

The graduate courses fall under five subjects: **A**—Ancient and Oriental History; **B**—Mediæval and Church History; **C**—Modern European History from the Opening of the Sixteenth Century; **D**—American History; **E**—Political Philosophy.

Courses **A1-A2**, **3-4**, **5-6**, **7-8**, **9-10**, **11-12**, **13-14**, **121-122**, **125-126**, **157-158** and **161-162** are given separately at Barnard College.

Courses numbered **200** and above are open to graduate women students upon the same terms as to men.

Subject A—Ancient and Oriental History

HISTORY 103—History of India and of Persia. Professor JACKSON.
M. and W. at 2.10. 306 U.

In the first part of this course particular attention will be given to the early history and civilization of India and of Persia. The development of these countries will then be traced with special reference to their general historical position and their present importance in relation to the West.

This course is identical with Indo-Iranian **109**, Faculty of Philosophy.
Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 104—The Rise of Arabian Civilization and the Spread of Mohammedanism. Professor GOTTHEIL.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 309 U.

This course will treat of the geographical position of Arabia, its early history as recorded upon the monuments, the Sabæans and Himyarites, pre-Mohammedan civilization, the life of Mohammed, the rise of Mohammedanism as a religious system and as a political power, Arabic historiography, the early Caliphs, Ali and his followers, and the Abbasside Caliphs.

This course is identical with Semitics **120**, Faculty of Philosophy.

HISTORY 109—The History of Western Asia and Egypt. Professor PRINCE.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 309 U.

The ancient history of Western Asia from the earliest times until the period of Alexander the Great, embracing an historical survey of early Babylonia, the Assyrian Empire, the later Babylonian Empire, and the Persian rule in Babylonia, as well as a briefer discussion of the Egyptian, Phœnician and Hittite civilizations. Especial attention will be given to the points of contact between the Assyro-Babylonian historical records and the Old Testament, and to the most important ethnological problems which a study of the ancient peoples of Western Asia presents.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 111-112—The Language, Literature, Government, and Social Life of the Chinese. Professor HIRTH.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

For students not wishing to become specialists in Chinese.

HISTORY 113-114—History of China. Professor HIRTH.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

This course, which is a continuation of the course given in 1906-07, is intended for all students, including such as do not study the Chinese language. Special attention will be paid to the cultural and economical development of China and her relations to other Asiatic nations.

HISTORY 213-214—The Period of Transition in Roman History from the Republic to the Empire. Professor BOTSFORD.

S., 9-11. 301 L.

On the basis of the literary and epigraphic sources the course will follow, through the decline of the republic and through the early principate, the gradual growth of imperial ideas, institutions and organization, with due reference to underlying social conditions.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 215-216—Greek Constitutional History. Professor BOTSFORD.

S., 9-11. 301 L.

Attention will be directed to the origin of the city and to the development of forms of government with especial reference to Athens and other prominent states. The influence of political theories and ideals on the making of constitutions and on historiography will be noted. Like History 213-214, the course will be based on a critical examination of the sources.

HISTORY 217-218—The Roman Empire. Professor BOTSFORD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

Similar to History 5-6 (see page 17), but more advanced.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 311-312—Seminar in Greek and Roman History. Professor BOTSFORD.

Two hours bi-weekly. Hours to be arranged.

Subject B—Mediæval and Church History

HISTORY 121-122—The Intellectual History of Western Europe from the Break-up of the Roman Empire to the Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. at 9.10 and 10.10, and Th. at 10.10. 410 L. Tu. at 2.10 and 3.10, and Th. at 3.10. 339 B.

The main object of this course is to trace the changing intellectual preoccupations and attitude of mind of the educated class from the times of Boethius to those of Luther and Erasmus. Among the topics considered are: The dependence of the early middle ages upon the later Empire; Gregory the Great and his writings; asceticism; allegory, symbolism, and the miraculous; the so-called "Carolingian renaissance"; reforms of Gregory VII; supremacy of the mediæval Church; the sacramental system; relation of the Church to the civil power; heresy and the inquisition; the friars; Abelard; the twelfth century renaissance; the universities; rise of the vernacular languages; mediæval historiography; scholasticism; Roger Bacon and beginnings of natural science; Petrarch and humanism; the antecedents of the Protestant revolt; Erasmus and Luther; implications of the Protestant revolt.

HISTORY 125-126—The History of England to 1660. Professor OSGOOD.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 410 L. Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 405 L.

The object of this course is, by means of lectures and outside reading, to give a view of the development of the English Constitution from the fifth century to the Revolution of 1689. The work is based chiefly upon the writings of Stubbs, Gneist, Hallam, Gardiner, and Ranke.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 221—Later Roman Empire and Early Middle Ages. Professor SHOTWELL.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10, with two additional hours to be arranged. 410 L.

This course deals with the transition from ancient to mediæval history; the social and intellectual conditions in the later Roman Empire and the causes of its disintegration, the origin of the barbarian kingdoms, the Merovingian and Carolingian culture, the renewed invasions of the Northmen, Saracens and Hungarians and the "dark age." This is an advanced course. It involves a constant reference to the sources and a critical analysis of the most notable modern historians. Lectures, discussion and independent research upon the part of the students.*

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 223—Europe in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. Professor SHOTWELL.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10, with two additional hours to be arranged. 410 L.

* Candidates for the A.M. may take merely the lectures to count, with certain assigned reading, as a half minor.

A survey of both the political and intellectual history of the so-called Mediæval Renaissance, including the mediæval church, feudalism, the towns, the beginnings of the modern national state, the origin of the universities and the range of culture they represented, and the general intellectual changes from Abelard to Dante. Some attention will be paid to mediæval architecture and archæology in general, but the greater part of the work will be based upon the literary and documentary sources. Luchair's *Manuel des Institutions françaises* and Rashdall's *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages* are recommended as guides in the field. Lectures, discussion and independent research upon the part of the students.*

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 226—The So-called Italian Renaissance and the Opening of the Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10, with two additional hours to be arranged. 410 L.

This course will deal with the culture of the Italian cities in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and the spread of Humanism in the north; the great councils of the early fifteenth century and the efforts to reform the Church; Luther and the opening of the Protestant revolt. The work will include a discussion of the chief contemporaneous writers and a criticism of the current conception of the "renaissance." Especial attention will be given to Petrarch's, Luther's and Erasmus's letters. Lectures, discussion and independent research upon the part of the students.*

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 321—Historical Bibliography; The Sources of European History; Methods of Historical Study. Professors ROBINSON, SHOTWELL, and SIMKHOVITCH.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course aims to introduce the student to the various classes of sources and will include practical exercises in the use of bibliographical apparatus. The chief theories of the scope and nature of historical research will also be discussed.

HISTORY 229-230—General Church History: Period I, The Ancient Church to 590 A.D.; Period II, The Mediæval Church, 590-1517.† Professors MCGIFFERT and ROCKWELL.

HISTORY 231-232—General Church History: Period III, The Modern Church; American Church History.‡ Professor ROCKWELL.

*Candidates for the A.M. may take merely the lectures to count, with certain assigned reading, as a half minor.

‡These courses are given at the Union Theological Seminary and may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

HISTORY 233-234—History of Christian Doctrine: I, History of Thought in the Primitive Catholic Church.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 235-236—History of Christian Doctrine: II, History of Protestant Thought.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 237—English Church History: Reformation and Post-Reformation Periods.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 238—History of Early Christian Literature.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 239-240—Historical Training Class. Principles and Methods of Historical Investigation.* Professor ROCKWELL.

HISTORY 241-242—Religious Thought in the Middle Ages (a research course intended especially for graduates).* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 331-332—Seminar in Church History.* Professors MCGIFFERT and ROCKWELL.

HISTORY 243—History of the Church during the First Three Centuries.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

HISTORY 244—Period of the Councils.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

HISTORY 245—Studies in the Apostolic Age.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

HISTORY 246—The Church of the Middle Ages and the Continental Reformation.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

HISTORY 247—The History of the Church of England.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

HISTORY 248—The Church in Smyrna.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

HISTORY 249—The Church in Jerusalem.¹ Professor KINSMAN.

Subject C—Modern European History from the Opening of the Sixteenth Century

HISTORY 151—European History, 1815-1848. Professor SLOANE. M., W., and F. at 1.10, with a fourth hour by arrangement. 327 U. *Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.*

HISTORY 153—Contemporary European History since 1848 Professor SLOANE.

M., W., and F. at 1.10, with a fourth hour by arrangement. 327 U. *Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.*

* These courses are given at the Union Theological Seminary and may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

¹ These courses are given at the General Theological Seminary and may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

HISTORY 157-158—History of Great Britain principally during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Professor OSGOOD.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 410 L. Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 405 L.

In this course a somewhat detailed account will be given of the political development of England during the last two centuries. Reference will also be made to the relations with Scotland and Ireland. This part of the course will be a continuation of History 155-156. Lectures and assigned readings.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 226—The So-called Italian Renaissance and the Opening of the Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10, with two additional hours to be arranged. 410 L.
(For description see page 9.)

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 252—The Reforms of the French Revolution. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10, with two additional hours to be arranged. 410 L.

This course does not deal primarily with the political history but with the great and permanent achievements of the Revolution; it includes a description of the organization of the French monarchy under Louis XVI; the development of the spirit of reform in Europe; "benevolent despotism"; the progress of reform in France to the completion of the constitution of 1791; how the French revolution became an issue of general European importance. The work will include a discussion of the chief classes of sources and a good knowledge of French is essential. Lectures, discussion and independent research on the part of the students.*

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 253—The Economic and Social Evolution of Russia since 1800. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

M. and F. at 10.10. 418 L.

This course describes the economic development of the country, the growth of slavophil, liberal and revolutionary doctrines and parties, and the disintegration of the autocratic régime.

(Identical with Economics 241.)

HISTORY 357—The Work of Napoleon. Professor SLOANE.

W. and F. at 10.10, first or second half-year, or both by arrangement. 301 L.

This is a research course for the most advanced students only. It is open to such selected individuals as give evidence of capacity for original research, and the ability to read French and German fluently is indis-

*Candidates for the A.M. may take merely the lectures to count, with certain assigned reading, as a half minor.

pensable to admission. The topics are chosen by the instructor and the student works under his direction, given in personal consultations twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs, thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of the original authorities.

HISTORY 321—Historical Bibliography; The Sources of European History; Methods of Historical Study. Professors ROBINSON, SHOTWELL, and SIMKHOVITCH.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

(For description see page 9.)

Subject D—American History

HISTORY 161-162—Political and Constitutional History of the United States. Professors BURGESS and SHEPHERD.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 413 L. M. and W. at 2.10. 339 B.

This course of lectures covers the history of the colonies and of the Revolutionary War; the formation and dissolution of the Confederacy of 1781; the formation of the Federal Constitution of 1787 and its application and development down to the Civil War; the changes wrought in the Constitution by the Civil War; and the resulting transformation of the public law of the United States.

HISTORY 261-262—American Colonial History during the Seventeenth Century. Professor OSGOOD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This is an advanced lecture and investigation course. The subjects of study will be chiefly the corporation (or colony of the New England type) and the proprietary province, as forms of colonial government. The early history of Virginia as a royal province will also be considered. The beginning of efforts on the part of Great Britain to assert imperial control over the colonies will also be traced. This course is open only to approved candidates for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees and to such special students as receive permission to attend.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 263-264—American Colonial History during the Eighteenth Century. Professor OSGOOD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course begins at 1690 and ends at 1760. It is devoted to the study of the royal province as a form of colonial government, and of the British system and policy of colonial administration during the period of intercolonial wars. It is both a continuation of the preceding course and an introduction to the study of the American Revolution. It is open to the same class of students as History 297-298, and the method of instruction is the same as in that course.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 361-362—The American Revolution. Professor OSGOOD.
S., 10-12. 301 L.

This course will be conducted as a lecture and investigation course and will consist of a detailed study of the sources of American history from about 1760 to the close of the Revolution.

[**HISTORY 363-364—Seminar in American Colonial History.** Professor OSGOOD.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Not given in 1907-09.]

HISTORY 365—European Politics and the War of 1812. Professor SLOANE.

W. and F. at 10.10, first or second half-year, or both by arrangement.
301 L.

Research course for the most advanced students only. It is given to selected individuals who show capacity for original research, and is open only to those who read French and German fluently. The topics are chosen by the instructor and the students work under his direction, given in personal consultations twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of original authorities.

HISTORY 267-268—The United States from 1850, with special reference to the Civil War and Reconstruction. Professor DUNNING.

M. and F. at 11.10. 410 L.

The chief object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1850 to 1884. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the Negro as affected by the war; the various theories of Reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution; the actual process of Reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation," and the ultimate undoing of the Reconstruction. In addition to these constitutional topics, the general political and social progress of the nation is treated.

HISTORY 367-368—Seminar in later United States History. Professor DUNNING.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 271-272—History of Spanish America. Professor SHEPHERD.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 405 L.

This course is intended to serve in part as an introduction to the history of the South and West in the United States. The Spanish system of colonial administration will be the leading theme, but some attention will be devoted also to the political development of the Spanish-American republics.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 273-274—The Development of the West since 1803. Professor SHEPHERD.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 405 L.

This course will trace the history of the country west of the Appalachians since its acquisition by the United States. It will describe the conditions of settlement, the organization of Territories, and the formation of States. The social, economic and political elements visible in the process will be examined with special reference to their bearing upon the growth of national sentiment and power.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 371-372—Seminar in the Early History of the South and West. Professor SHEPHERD.

Two hours bi-weekly. Hours to be arranged.

Subject E—Political Philosophy

HISTORY 181-182—General History of Political Theories. Professor DUNNING.

M. and W. at 10.10. 406 L.

Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement. The basis of the lectures is Dunning's *History of Political Theories* (two volumes), which covers the period from the earliest times to the middle of the eighteenth century. For the theories of the French Revolution and the nineteenth century various authorities are referred to.

HISTORY 281-282—American Political Philosophy. Professor DUNNING.

M. and F. at 11.10. 410 L.

As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a two-fold line of discussion is followed: First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson,

Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment. Merriam's *History of American Political Theories* will be made the basis of the course, and the method will be chiefly that of a seminar.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 381-382—Seminar in Political Philosophy. Professor DUNNING.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Cognate Historical Courses

History of Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

See Public Law 221 and 120.

History and Principles of Colonial Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

See Public Law 243.

History of European Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

See Jurisprudence 265-266.

Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

See Economics 107.

Social Evolution. Professor GIDDINGS.

See Sociology 251 and 252.

Courses on Historical and Political Geography.

GEOGRAPHY 31-32—Historical and Political Geography. Dr. STEVENSON.

M. and W. at 2.10. 405 L.

It is proposed in this course to consider those influences, geographical in character, which are determining factors in national life. It will include a study of the physical features of the various continental areas. Consideration will be given to the course of migration of peoples, lines of travel, trade routes and trade centers; the establishment and the change of national boundaries; the geographical distribution of peoples and states. Attention will be directed to the general culture of mankind, including economic, political, social, and religious conditions in the various periods of history as that culture has been affected by geographical influences. The political geography of the present in the various continents will be given special consideration in this course; present-day problems of territorial expansion and how influenced by geographical conditions; geographical questions in general having to do with national interests and international geographical relations.

GEOGRAPHY 131-132—The Expansion of Geographical Knowledge.
Dr. STEVENSON.

M. and W. at 4.10. 410 L.

This will be primarily a course in the geography of discovery. The theoretical and the practical geography of the ancients will be considered; the particular contributions of the Greeks and the Romans to the expansion of that knowledge; what was done in the middle ages to favor, what to hinder, an acquaintance with near and with remote regions of the earth; the renaissance of geography. Particular attention will be given to the period of great geographical discoveries; overland and maritime explorations of the 15th century as a preparation for the discovery of America; the geography of exploration and settlement in the New World and in the Far East. The contemporaneous records of the various periods will be studied. The cartography of discovery will receive special consideration.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND BARNARD COLLEGE

HISTORY A1-A2—Epochs of Ancient, Mediæval and Modern History, with special reference to forms of government and changes in social conditions.

L. Three hours a week.

C. Columbia College :

Section 1, M., W., and F. at 10.10.

Section 2, M. and W. at 10.10, and S. at 11.10.

Professor SHEPHERD and Mr. HAYES.

Barnard College :

Section 1, Tu., Th., and S. at 9.10.

Section 2, Tu. and Th. at 9.10, and S. at 10.10.

Professor SHOTWELL and Miss HUTTMANN.

The course is designed to furnish a general introduction to the work of the Department of History. In the syllabus upon which it is primarily founded the attention of the student is constantly directed to the most essential facts, movements, and tendencies alone. The correlation of these is duly emphasized, and their real significance explained as factors in human progress. Lectures, recitations, and notes on assigned readings constitute the substance of the work required.

HISTORY 3-4—Greece and Early Rome. Professor BOTSFORD.

M., W., and F. at 9.10. 327 U. M., W., and F. at 10.10. 332 B.

Prerequisite : History A1-A2.

This course will cover the history of the western world from the Mycenæan age to the unification of Italy under Rome (264 B. C.). The central idea will be the development of civilized life, which expressed itself in art, literature, and philosophy, in social customs and personal character as well as in political ideals and institutions. Italy will be treated in its relations with Greece. The lectures will be supplemented by reading in the authorities and in translated sources.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 5-6—The Roman Empire. Professor BOTSFORD.

M., W., and F. at 9.10. 327 U. M., W., and F. at 10.10. 332 B.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

The expansion of the Roman power (from 264 B. C.) and the decline of the republic will be merely introductory to the period of the emperors, which the course will follow to the reign of Justinian. Attention will be directed not only to organization and administration, but also to public works, literature, and social life.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 7-8—Mediæval and Modern History to the Peace of Westphalia. Professor SHOTWELL.

Three hours a week.

Columbia College:

M., W., and F. at 11.10.

Barnard College:

Tu. at 2.10 and Th. at 2.10 and 3.10.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

This course covers practically the same period as Course 121-122, but treats different phases of the political and social development, such as Charlemagne's Empire, Feudalism, the Crusades, the Mediæval Church, the Towns, especially the Italian City-States in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, the Rise of the Modern Monarchies, the Protestant Revolt, the Hapsburg Predominance, and the Thirty Years' War.

Not given in 1907-08.

HISTORY 9-10—Continental European History, Modern and Contemporaneous.

Three hours a week.

Columbia College:

Tu. at 10.10 and 11.10 and Th. at 10.10. Professor SHOTWELL and Mr. HAYES.

Barnard College:

Tu. at 2.10 and Th. at 2.10 and 3.10. Professor SHOTWELL and Miss HUTTMANN.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

This course traces the political history of Europe from the Peace of Westphalia to the close of the nineteenth century. It includes a survey of the modern state system of Europe, the methods of government and the condition of the people during the eighteenth century, the struggles for liberty and national unity. Less attention is paid to international complications than to the internal history of the various countries. An especial effort will be made to prepare the student to understand current political and social issues in Europe.

HISTORY 11-12—English History to the Reform Bill, 1832.
Professor BEARD.

Columbia College :

M., W., and F. at 11.10.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

Barnard College :

M., W., and F. at 11.10.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

Prerequisite : History **A1-A2**.

While in the main the political elements visible in the growth and expansion of England will dominate the course, proper attention will be given to the other factors that have produced the English type of civilization. The work involves the study of topics, based upon a suitable text-book ; it is illustrated by reference to the convenient collections of sources, and amplified by the reading of standard authorities.

HISTORY 13-14—History of the United States to the Close of Reconstruction.

Three hours.

Columbia College :

M., W., and F. at 2.10. Professor DUNNING.

Barnard College :

M., W., and F. at 11.10. Professor SHEPHERD.

Prerequisite : History **A1-A2**.

This is largely a reading course, devoted to the study of the people of the United States in their general social development. Much attention is paid to the characteristics of the population in the various sections, to the personality of the great political and military leaders and to the influence of these upon the progress of the nation. The standard histories by Bancroft, Schouler, MacMaster, Adams and Rhodes, and the American Statesmen Series are extensively employed in the course, and particular attention is devoted to the Civil War. In the class-room the method of procedure is that of reports on assigned topics and discussions rather than of text-book recitations.

COURSES IN TEACHERS COLLEGE

HISTORY 51-52—The Literature of American History. Lectures, readings, and reports. Professor JOHNSON.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10.

Emphasis is laid in this course upon the things that seem essential to an intelligent reading of the literature of American history. After a brief account of the materials and methods of historical study in general, some of the special problems of historical writing in America are examined and illustrated. The readings assigned include examples of important letters, diaries, journals, memoirs, speeches, autobiographies and biographies as well as the most important general and special histories. The historical value of the treatment of certain familiar episodes by poets, novelists, and authors of books for children is investigated and some attention is given to the claims, made in behalf of such writings, as to atmosphere, interest, and availability.

EDUCATION 173-174—Theory and Practice of Teaching History in Secondary Schools. Lectures, discussions, and practical work. 6 hours. Professor JOHNSON.

Class work, 4 hours. Tu. and Th. at 9.10.

Practical work, 2 hours. Hours must be arranged with the instructor before registration.

The course treats of present conditions and ideals in the United States and in other countries. Among the special topics considered are: the claims of historical scholarship; the claims of education; recent tendencies in text-book writing; the choice of facts; the high-school recitation in history. The practical work includes observation and criticism of teaching exercises and the preparation of material for class use.

Prerequisite: 18 hours of college history.

EDUCATION 273-274—Practicum. 4 hours. Professor JOHNSON.

F., 1.10-3.

The practicum offers to advanced students opportunities for the investigation of special questions connected with the teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools and in normal schools.

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SESSION*

53—History of Greece. Lectures, reports, and required readings. Professor BOTSFORD.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 327 U.

55—History of Rome. Lectures, reports, and required readings. Professor BOTSFORD.

Five hours a week at 10.30. 327 U.

* For fuller details consult the Bulletin of Information in reference to the Summer Session.

s13-146—American History; general history of the United States from the beginning of the Mexican War to the close of Reconstruction. Recitations, reports, and assigned readings, with an occasional explanatory lecture. Professor AMES.

Five hours a week at 8.30. 510 F.

s169-1706—American History; political and constitutional history of the United States from the admission of Texas to the close of Reconstruction. Lectures, discussions, and reference work. Professor AMES.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 510 F.

s154—Economic History; the leading facts of the economic history of Europe, especially England. Professor CHEYNEY.

Five hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

s155—English History to 1650. Professor CHEYNEY.

Five hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

GROUP II—PUBLIC LAW AND COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE

The courses in this group are not open to women.

Subject A—Constitutional Law

PUBLIC LAW 201-202—Comparative Constitutional Law. Professor BURGESS.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 413 L.

Comprehending a comparison of the provisions of the constitutions of all the principal modern states (particularly of England, the United States, France, and Germany), the interpretation of the same by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, and the generalization from them of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all. Special attention is also given to the governmental organization of the territories and other dependencies of the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 203-204—Private Rights and Immunities under the Constitution of the United States. Professor BURGESS.

M. and W. at 2.10. 401 L.

Chiefly discussion of cases.

PUBLIC LAW 101-102—American Constitutional Law in its Historical Development. Professor BURGESS.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 413 L.

This course is identical with History 169-170.

PUBLIC LAW 301-302—Advanced Seminar in Constitutional Law. Professor BURGESS.

F. at 2.10. 406 L.

Subject B—International Law

PUBLIC LAW 221—History of Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

M. and W. at 9.10. 406 L.

The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of

the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia in 1648 and ending with those of recent date.

PUBLIC LAW 120—History of American Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

M. and W. at 9.10. 406 L.

In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and methods of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend: (1) the diplomacy of the Revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the War of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the Civil War; (4) from the outbreak of that war to the present time.

PUBLIC LAW 223-224—International Law. Professor J. B. MOORE.
W. and F. at 3.10. 418 L.

This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.

PUBLIC LAW 321-322—Seminar in International Law. Professor J. B. MOORE.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

Subject C—Administrative Law

PUBLIC LAW 141—Administrative Law of the United States and the Principal European States. Professor GOODNOW.

M. and W. at 4.10. 406 L.

The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the administrative law of the United States, both in the nation and in the commonwealths, and to compare the law existing in the United States with the law of England, France, and Germany.

PUBLIC LAW 242—Law of Officers (Extraordinary Legal Remedies). Professor GOODNOW.

M. and W. at 4.10. 406 L.

The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the law of public officers, in particular those relating to their appointment or election, their powers and duties, their rights, removal from office ; the control over their action possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. Chiefly discussion of cases.

PUBLIC LAW 243—History and Principles of Colonial Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10.10. 406 L.

PUBLIC LAW 244—Municipal Science and Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10.10. 406 L.

This course deals with municipal activities in the United States and the more important foreign countries. The principal subjects treated are : The origin and evolution of the city ; the position of the city in the state government ; municipal functions ; the control of the state over the city ; municipal elections ; municipal organization ; the different branches of municipal activity, such as police, charities, education, and finances.

PUBLIC LAW 245—The Law of Municipal Corporations. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9.10. 401 L.

Chiefly discussion of cases. Abbott, *Cases on Public Corporations*, and Smith, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.

PUBLIC LAW 246—The Law of Taxation. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9.10. 401 L.

Chiefly discussion of cases.

PUBLIC LAW 341-342—Seminar in Administrative Law. Professor GOODNOW.

M. at 1.10. 301 L.

Subject D—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

JURISPRUDENCE 161—Elements of Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 10.10. 413 L.

This course gives a general view of the origin and development of the law and of rights, remedial and substantive ; a description of the sources of the law in force in the United States ; and a systematic outline of the principal branches of the law. Lectures and assigned reading.

JURISPRUDENCE 263-264—Roman Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.
W. and F. at 1.10. 410 L.

This course traces briefly the historical development of the Roman law, and treats of the law of persons, of things, of obligations and of succession. Lectures, with assigned reading (Muirhead, *Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome*; Sohm, *Institutes of Roman Law*). The latter part of the second half-year is devoted to a discussion of cases from the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, principally in contracts.

JURISPRUDENCE 265-266—History of European Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course treats (1) of early German law, including a comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Continental German customs; (2) of the development of law in the Frankish Empire; (3) of feudal law; (4) of canon law; (5) of the law merchant; (6) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (7) of the genesis and character of the modern civil codes.

JURISPRUDENCE 268—Modern Civil Law of Western Europe. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Three hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course gives a general view of the private law of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. It is open only to students who have taken Course 263-264, or who have done equivalent work.

JURISPRUDENCE 269-270—Conflict of Laws. Professor J. B. MOORE.
F. at 9.10. 415 L.

Within the limits of the subject, a comparison is made of theories and practice in different jurisdictions, both in civil matters and in criminal; and attention is given to the special aspects of interstate law in the United States.

JURISPRUDENCE 361-362—Seminar in Legal History. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Hours to be arranged.

Seminar for candidates for the Master's degree. The work consists in reading selected titles of the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, of mediæval law-books and of modern codes upon some special topic. Papers are presented by the members of the seminar, usually based upon a comparison of Roman and English law.

JURISPRUDENCE 363-364—Seminar in Comparative Jurisprudence. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Hours to be arranged.

Advanced seminar for candidates for the Doctor's degree.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Politics 1-2. Professor BEARD.

M., W., and F. at 9.10.

A study of the structure and powers of the Federal and State governments and their actual workings under the American party system. As a part of their regular work, the students are advised and will be expected to attend the public lectures given on the Blumenthal foundation.

Politics 3-4. Professor BEARD.

M., W., and F. at 10.10.

Prerequisite : History **A1-A2**.

The first half-year will be devoted to a study of the history and organization of the present political parties and the second half-year to a comparison of the leading features of American government with those of the principal countries of Europe. As a part of their work, the students are advised and will be expected to attend the public lectures given on the Blumenthal foundation.

GROUP III—ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

GRADUATE COURSES

It is presumed that students who take economics, sociology or social economy as their major subject are familiar with the general principles of economics and sociology as set forth in the ordinary manuals. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the courses in Columbia College or Barnard College designated as Economics **1** and **2** (or **A** and **4**) and Sociology **151-152**.

The graduate courses fall under three subjects: **A**—Political Economy and Finance; **B**—Sociology and Statistics; **C**—Social Economy.

Courses numbered **200** and above are open to graduate women students upon the same terms as to men. For a description of other courses open to women see Courses in Barnard College, pp. 36-37.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

ECONOMICS 101-102—Taxation and Finance. Professor SELIGMAN.
Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 422 L.

This course is historical, as well as comparative and critical. After giving a general introduction and tracing the history of the science of finance, it treats of the various rules of the public expenditures and the methods of meeting the same among civilized nations. It describes the different kinds of public revenues, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, special assessments, fees, and taxes. It is in great part a course on the history, theories and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the fiscal organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local.

ECONOMICS 103—Money and Banking. Professor H. L. MOORE.
M. and W. at 11.10. 415 L.

The aim of this course is: (1) to describe the mechanism of exchange and to trace the history of the metallic money, the paper money, and the banking system of the United States; to discuss such questions as bi-metallism, foreign exchanges, credit cycles, elasticity of the currency, present currency problems, and corresponding schemes of reform; (2) to illustrate the quantitative treatment of such questions as variations in the value of the money unit, and the effects of appreciation and depreciation.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 104—Commerce and Commercial Policy. Professor H. L. MOORE.

M. and W. at 11.10. 415 L.

In this course the economic bases of modern commerce, and the significance of commerce, domestic and foreign, in its relation to American industry, will be studied. An analysis will be made of the extent and character of the foreign trade of the United States, and the nature and effect of the commercial policies of the principal commercial nations will be examined.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 105—The Labor Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10. 415 L.

The topics considered in this course are : The rise of the factory system, factory legislation, the growth of trade unions and changes in the law in respect to them, the policies of trade unions, strikes, lockouts, arbitration and conciliation, proposed solutions of the labor problem, and the future of labor in the United States.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 106—The Trust and Corporation Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10. 415 L.

In this course special attention is given to the trust problem as it presents itself in the United States. Among the topics considered are the rise and progress of industrial combinations, the forms of organization and policies of typical combinations, the common law and the trusts, anti-trust acts and their results, and other proposed solutions of the problem.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 107—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

This course endeavors to present a survey of national legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, including the tariff, together with its relations to the state of industry and commerce. The chief topics discussed are : The fiscal and industrial conditions of the colonies ; the financial methods of the Revolution and the Confederation ; the genesis of the protective idea ; the fiscal policies of the Federalists and of the Republicans ; the financial management of the War of 1812 ; the industrial effects of the restrictive and war periods ; the crises of 1819, 1825, and 1837 ; the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828 ; the distribution of the surplus and the Bank war ; the currency problems before 1863 ; the era of "free trade," and the tariffs of 1846 and 1857 ; the fiscal problems of the Civil War ; the methods of resumption, conversion and payment of the

debt; the disappearance of the war taxes; the continuance of the war tariffs; the money question and the acts of 1878, 1890, and 1900; the loans of 1894-96; the tariffs of 1890, 1894, and 1897; the fiscal aspects of the Spanish War. The course closes with a discussion of the current problems of currency and trade, and with a general consideration of the arguments for and against protection as illustrated by the practical operations of the various tariffs.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 108—Railroad Problems; Economic, Social, and Legal. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. The chief problems of railway management, so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are: Financial methods, railway constructions, speculation, profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 109—Communistic and Socialistic Theories. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 406 L.

This course studies the theories of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Rodbertus, Marx, Lasalle, and others. It aims to utilize recent discoveries in economic science in making a critical test of these theories themselves and of certain counter-arguments. It examines the socialistic ideals of distribution, and the effects that, by reason of natural laws, would follow an attempt to realize them through the action of the state.

ECONOMICS 110—Theories of Social Reform. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 406 L.

This course treats of certain plans for the partial reconstruction of industrial society that have been advocated in the United States, and endeavors to determine what reforms are in harmony with economic principles. It treats of the proposed single tax, of the measures advocated by the Farmers' Alliance, and of those proposed by labor organizations, and the general relation of the state to industry.

ECONOMICS 201—Economic Readings I: Classical English Economists. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10. 415 L.

In this course the principal theories of the English economists from Adam Smith to John Stuart Mill are studied by means of lectures, assigned readings and reports, and discussions. Special attention is given to the *Wealth of Nations*, Malthus's *Essay on Population*, the bullion controversy of 1810, the corn law controversy of 1815, and the treatises on *Political Economy* of Ricardo, Senior, and John Stuart Mill.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 202—Economic Readings II: Contemporary Economists. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10. 415 L.

In this course the theories of contemporary economists are compared and studied by the same methods employed in Economics 201. Special attention is given to Böhm-Bawerk's *Positive Theory of Capital* and Marshall's *Principles of Economics*.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 203-204—History of Economics. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, and especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The writers discussed are divided as follows: (1) Antiquity; (2) Middle Ages; (3) Mercantilists; (4) Physiocrats; (5) Adam Smith and Precursors; (6) English School; (7) The Continent; (8) German Historical School; (9) Recent Development—England, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, America.

Given in 1908-09 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 205—Economic Theory I. Professor CLARK.

M. and W. at 2.10. 406 L.

This course discusses, first, the static laws of distribution. If the processes of industry were not changing, wages and industry would tend to adjust themselves according to certain standards. A study of the mechanism of production would then show that one part of the product is specifically attributable to labor, and that another part is imputable to capital. It is the object of the course to show that the tendency of free competition, under such conditions, is to give to labor, in the form of wages, the amount that it specifically creates, and also to give to capital, in the form of interest, what it specifically produces. The theory undertakes to prove that the earnings of labor and of capital are governed

by a principle of final productivity, and that this principle must be studied on a social scale, rather than in any one department of production. The latter part of this course enters the field of Economic Dynamics, defines an economic society and describes the forces which so act upon it as to change its structure and its mode of producing and distributing wealth.

ECONOMICS 206—Economic Theory II. Professor CLARK.

M. and W. at 2.10. 406 L.

This course continues the discussion of the dynamic laws of distribution. The processes of industry are actually progressing. Mechanical invention, emigration and other influences cause capital and labor to be applied in new ways and with enlarging results. These influences do not even repress the action of the static forces of distribution, but they bring a new set of forces into action. They create, first, employers' profits, and, later, additions to wages and interest. It is the object of the course to show how industrial progress affects the several shares in distribution under a system of competition, and also to determine whether the consolidations of labor and capital, which are a distinctive feature of modern industry, have the effect of repressing competition.

It is a further purpose of the course to present the natural laws by which the increase of capital and that of labor are governed, and to discuss the manner in which the earnings of these agents are affected by the action of the state, and to present at some length the character and the effects of those obstructions which pure economic law encounters in the practical world.

ECONOMICS 207—Theory of Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

M. and W. at 1.10. 415 L.

The aim of this course is to present the elementary principles of statistics and to illustrate their application by concrete studies in the chief sources of statistical material. The theoretical part of the course includes the study of averages, index numbers, interpolation, principles of the graphic method, elements of demography, and statistical principles of insurance. The laboratory work consists of a graded series of problems designed to develop accuracy and facility in the application of principles. (Identical with Sociology 255.)

ECONOMICS 209—Quantitative Economics I: Advanced Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

M. and W. at 11.10. 415 L.

Quantitative Economics I and II (see Economics 210) investigate economics as an exact science. This course treats economics from the inductive, statistical side. It aims to show how the methods of quantitative biology and anthropology are utilized in economics and sociology.

Special attention is given to recent contributions to statistical theory by Galton, Edgeworth, and Pearson. Economics 207, or an equivalent, is a prerequisite.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 210—Quantitative Economics II: Mathematical Economics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

M. and W. at 11.10. 415 L.

This course treats economics from the deductive side. It aims to show the utility of an analytical treatment of economic laws expressed in symbolic form. The work of Cournot is presented and used as a basis for the discussion of the contributions to the mathematical method by Walras, Marshall, and Pareto. Economics 207, or an equivalent, is a prerequisite.

Given in 1907-08 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 241—The Economic and Social Evolution of Russia since 1800. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

M. and F. at 10.10. 418 L.

This course describes the economic development of the country, the growth of slavophil, liberal and revolutionary doctrines and parties, and the disintegration of the autocratic régime. (Identical with History 253.)

ECONOMICS 242—Radicalism and Social Reform as Reflected in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

F. at 10.10 and 11.10. 418 L.

An interpretation of the various types of modern radicalism, such as socialism, nihilism, and anarchism, and of the social and economic conditions on which they are based.

ECONOMICS 301-302—Seminar in Political Economy and Finance. Professors SELIGMAN, CLARK, and SEAGER.

For advanced students. Tu., 8.15-10.15 P.M. 301 L.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics.

SOCIOLOGY 151—Principles of Sociology, Analytical and Descriptive. Professor GIDDINGS and Mr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 415 L.

This is a fundamental course, intended to lay a foundation for advanced work. In the first half-year, in connection with a text-book study of theory, lectures are given on the social traits, organization and welfare of the American people at various stages of their history, and students are required to analyze and classify sociological material of live interest, obtained from newspapers, reviews, and official reports.

SOCIOLOGY 152—Principles of Sociology, Historical. Professor GIDDINGS and Mr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 415 L.

In this course the main outlines of historical sociology are presented. The beginning of social relations in animal bands are indicated, and the successive stages of anthropogenic, ethnogenic and demogenic association are reviewed. This course is the proper preparation for Sociology 251-252.

SOCIOLOGY 251—Social Evolution—Ethnic and Civil Origins. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 415 L.

This course on historical sociology deals with such topics as : (1) the distribution and ethnic composition of primitive populations ; (2) the types of mind and of character, the capacity for coöperation, the cultural beliefs, and the economic, legal, and political habits of early peoples ; (3) early forms of the family, the origins, structure, and functions of the clan, the organization of the tribe, the rise of the tribal federations, tribal feudalism, and the conversion of a gentile into a civil plan of social organization. Early literature, legal codes and chronicles, descriptive of the Celtic and Teutonic groups which combined to form the English people before the Norman Conquest, are the chief sources made use of in this course.

SOCIOLOGY 252—Social Evolution—Civilization, Progress, and Democracy. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 415 L.

This course, which is a continuation of Sociology 251, comprises three parts, namely : (1) the nature of those secondary civilizations which are created by conquest, and of the policies by which they seek to maintain and to extend themselves ; (2) an examination of the nature of progress and of its causes, including the rise of discussion and the growth of public opinion ; also a consideration of the policies by which continuing progress is ensured,—including measures for the expansion of intellectual freedom, for the control of arbitrary authority by legality, for the repression of collective violence, and for the control of collective impulse by deliberation ; (3) a study of the nature, the genesis, and the social organization of modern democracies, including an examination of the extent to which non-political associations for culture and pleasure, churches, business corporations, and labor unions, are more or less democratic ; and of the democratic ideals of equality and fraternity in their relations to social order and to liberty. The documents of English history since the Norman Conquest are the chief sources made use of in this course.

SOCIOLOGY 257—Historical Types of Society: Ancient. Professor GIDDINGS.

M. and W. at 4.10. 415 L.

The object of this course, and of Sociology 258, is to examine the fundamental types of human society as they have appeared in history, and to study their relations to one another, and to the physical environment. In the first half-year attention is given chiefly to the sociological types that appeared in the Eastern Mediterranean region before the Christian Era.

SOCIOLOGY 258—Historical Types of Society: Modern. Professor GIDDINGS.

M. and W. at 4.10. 415 L.

This is a continuation of Sociology 257. The subject-matter of the course is found in the European societies that have flourished since the beginning of the Christian Era, and particular attention is given to the question of the extent to which they have reproduced the types that appeared in the Eastern Mediterranean region in earlier days, and to what extent they present original features attributable to specific environmental and ethnic influences.

SOCIOLOGY 255—Theory of Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

M. and W. at 1.10. 415 L.

This course is identical with Economics 207 (see page 30).

SOCIOLOGY 256—Social Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

M. and W. at 1.10. 415 L.

Actual statistical materials, descriptive and explanatory of contemporaneous societies, are the subject-matter of this course, which presupposes a knowledge of statistical operations (Sociology 255) and applies it to the analysis of concrete problems. The lectures cover such topics as: (1) the statistics of population, including densities and migrations, composition by age, sex, and nationality, amalgamation by intermarriage; (2) statistics of mental traits and products, including languages, religious preferences, economic preferences (occupations), and political preferences; (3) statistics of social organization, including families, households, municipalities, churches, business corporations, labor unions, courts of law, army, navy, and civil service; (4) statistics of social welfare, including peace and war, prosperity, education or illiteracy, vitality, and morality, including pauperism and crime.

SOCIOLOGY 259—Ecclesiology. Dr. BAYLES.

Tu. and F. at 4.10. 405 L.

The purpose of this course is to define the present relations of the ecclesiastical institutions to the other institutions of American society: the state, the government, marriage, family, education, and public wealth. An analysis is made of the guarantees of religious liberty contained in

the federal and commonwealth constitutions; of the civil status of churches in terms of constitutional and statute law; of the methods of incorporation, of the functions of trustees, of legislative and judicial control; of denominational polity according to its type; of the functional activity of churches in their departments of legislation, administration, adjudication, discipline, and mission; of the influence of churches on ethical standards; of the distribution of nationalities among the denominations, of the territorial distribution of denominational strength, of the relation of polity to density of population, and of the current movements in and between various organizations tending toward changes of functions and structure.

SOCIOLOGY 311-312—Seminar in Sociology. Professor GIDDINGS.
Two hours bi-weekly. Hours to be arranged.

The Statistical Laboratory, conducted by Professor H. L. MOORE, is equipped with the Hollerith tabulating machines, comptometers, and other modern facilities.

Subject C—Social Economy

SOCIAL ECONOMY 281-282—Poverty and Relief. Professor DEVINE.
Tu. and Th. at 4.10. 415 L.

This course, in the first half-year, presents a survey of the remedial agencies by which modern communities deal with the problem of dependence, including: child-helping societies and reformatories; institutions for sick and convalescent, aged and infirm, feeble-minded and insane, vagrants and criminals; and organized charities for work in the homes of the poor. The personal causes of distress are analyzed and an attempt is made to measure the extent of the social burden caused by the lack of the capacity for self-support.

In the second half-year, the course turns to the social causes of distress and considers movements which aim at the improvement of working and living conditions, and changes in the educational system designed to increase individual industrial efficiency. Housing and sanitary reform, the prevention of disease and accidents, the lengthening of childhood, and definite plans for raising the standard of living are considered. Industrial exploitation, the breaking down of character by temptations for which the community is responsible, and other instances of commercial greed and social neglect may properly be included in this study.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 283-284—Social Legislation in the United States and Europe. Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10. 415 L.

The content rather than the form of social legislation and the forces at work shaping and crystallizing public opinion on subjects that affect the

general welfare rather than the special political and economic interests of the people will determine the scope of this course. The subjects treated will be: education, with special reference to public school systems and compulsory attendance; public health, with special reference to sanitation, food legislation, and temperance; marriage and divorce; welfare of women and children, with special reference to the child-labor question; poor relief; humanitarian ideals; and religion and art, including public improvements, scenic preservation, and forestry. Students will be expected to brief the federal and state laws and court decisions thereunder as a basis for class lectures and discussions. Comparisons will be made with similar legislation in Europe, especially in England, France, and Germany. In 1907-08 the emphasis will be placed upon the development of social legislation in the United States, and in alternate years thereafter on European social legislation.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 321-322—Seminar in Social Economy. Professors DEVINE and LINDSAY.

F., 8-10 P.M. Bi-weekly.

The Seminar for 1907-08 will consider recent developments in the social and philanthropic activities of New York City, *e.g.*, social settlements, parks, and playgrounds, outside activities of public schools, children's institutions, relief societies, agencies for the aid of immigrants, preventive work of organized charities, and educational and religious movements.

COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

The School of Philanthropy, conducted by the Charity Organization Society, under the direction of Professor Lindsay, offers courses* aggregating not less than eight hours a week throughout the academic year, and also a Summer School course of six weeks in June and July. These courses are open to regular students of Columbia University who satisfy the Director that they are qualified to pursue them with profit, and may be offered as a minor by candidates for an advanced degree.

The program of studies for 1907-08 is as follows: (a) General survey (40 lectures); (b) Racial traits in the population (20 lectures); (c) Constructive social work (30 lectures); (d) Care of families in their homes (40 lectures); (e) Administration of charitable and educational institutions (20 lectures); (f) Child-helping agencies (40 lectures); (g) Treatment of the criminal (30 lectures); (h) The State in its relation to charities and corrections (20 lectures).

* These courses are given in the United Charities Building, corner Fourth Avenue and 22d Street. A handbook giving full information about the work of the School may be obtained from the Director.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE

ECONOMICS 1-2—Introduction to Economics—Practical Economic Problems. Professors SELIGMAN and SEAGER and Assistants.

Sections 1 and 2, M. at 1.10 and W. and F. at 11.10. Sections 3 and 4, M., W., and F. at 1.10. W. and F. recitations in 415 L. M. lecture in 422 L.

COURSES IN BARNARD COLLEGE

ECONOMICS A—Outlines of Economics. Professor MOORE and Assistants.

Sections 1 and 2, M., W., and F. at 9.10. Sections 2 and 3, M. and W. at 9.10 and F. at 2.10.

ECONOMICS 4—Economic History of England and the United States. Professor MOORE and Assistants.

Section 1, M., W., and F. at 9.10. Section 2, M. and W. at 9.10 and F. at 2.10.

ECONOMICS 105—The Labor Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 301 B.

The topics treated in this course are the rise of the factory system, factory legislation, the growth of trade unions and changes in the law in respect to them, the policies of trade unions, strikes, lockouts, arbitration and conciliation, proposed solutions of the labor problem, and the future of labor in the United States.

ECONOMICS 120—Practical Economic Problems. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 301 B.

The topics treated in this course are the defects in the monetary and banking systems of the United States, government expenditures and government revenues, protection *vs.* free trade, the relation of the government towards natural monopolies, and federal control of trusts.

ECONOMICS 107—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

(For description see pages 27-28.)

ECONOMICS 108—Railroad Problems, Economic, Social, and Legal. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

(For description see page 28.)

ECONOMICS 109—Communistic and Socialistic Theories. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10.

In this course a brief study is made of the works of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Owen, and Lasalle, and a more extended study is made of Marx's treatise on capital. Recent economic changes, such as the formation of trusts and strong trade unions, are examined with a view to ascertaining what effect they have had on the modern socialistic movement.

ECONOMICS 110—Theories of Social Reform. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 11.10.

In this course a study is made of modern semi-socialistic movements and of such reforms as have for their object the improvement of the condition of the working class. Municipal activities, factory legislation, the single tax, recent agrarian movements and measures for the regulation of monopolies are studied.

SOCIOLOGY 151-152—Principles of Sociology. Professor GIDDINGS and Mr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 415 L.

(For description see pages 31-32.)

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SESSION*

sA—Principles of Economics. Lectures, recitations, and essays. Professor McCRAE.

Five hours a week at 8.30. 301 H.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 1 or A.)

sB—Railroad Problems. Lectures and class discussions. Professor McCRAE.

Five hours a week at 11.30. 301 H.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 108.)

* For fuller details consult the Bulletin of Information in reference to the Summer Session.

CONSULTATION HOURS FROM

SEPT. 23 TO OCT. 4, 1907.

The Dean of the Faculty of	}	10 A.M. to 12 M., and 2.30 to 5 P.M. Library, 404, 403.
Political Science, or		
The Secretary		

HISTORY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Professor DUNNING	}	10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.	}	Library, 403
Professor OSGOOD				
Professor ROBINSON				
Professor SLOANE				
Professor SHEPHERD				
Professor SHOTWELL				
Professor BOTSFORD				
Professor JOHNSON				

PUBLIC LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE

Professor BURGESS, 2.30 to 5 P.M. Library, 404.
 Professor MUNROE SMITH, M., W., and F., 11 to 12 A.M. Library, 409.
 Professor GOODNOW, 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Library, 407.
 Professor J. B. MOORE, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Library, 411.
 Professor BEARD, M., W., and F., 12 to 12.30 P.M. Hamilton Hall, 714.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Professor SELIGMAN	}	10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.	}	Library, 409.
Professor CLARK				
Professor SEAGER				
Professor H. L. MOORE				

Professor GIDDINGS, 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. Library, 408.

Professor H. L. MOORE	}	Tu. and Th., 11.10 A.M. to 12.10 P.M. West Hall, 202.
		W. and F., 2.10 to 3.10 P.M. Barnard, 318.

Professor SIMKHOVITCH, M., Tu., Th., and F., 2 to 4 P.M. Library, 307.

Professor DEVINE	}	4.10 to 5 P.M. West Hall, 201, 203.
Professor LINDSAY		

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE—SCHEME OF ATTENDANCE*

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9.10 to 10.00	Public Law 221, 120 Prof. J. B. MOORE 406 L	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L Public Law 245, 246 Prof. GOODNOW 401 L	Public Law 221, 120 Prof. J. B. MOORE 406 L	Public Law 245, 246 Prof. GOODNOW 401 L	Jurisprudence 260-270 Prof. J. B. MOORE 415 L	History 213-214, 215-216 Prof. BOTSFORD 301 L
10.10 to 11.00	History 253, Economics 241 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 418 L History 181-182 Prof. DUNNING 406 L Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 413 L	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L Public Law 243, 244 Prof. GOODNOW 406 L	History 351, 365 Prof. SLOANE 301 L History 181-182 Prof. DUNNING 406 L Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 413 L	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L Public Law 243, 244 Prof. GOODNOW 406 L	History 253, Economics 241, 242 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 418 L History 351, 365 Prof. SLOANE 301 L Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 413 L	History 213-214, 215-216 Prof. BOTSFORD 301 L History 361-362 Prof. OSGOOD 301 L
11.10 to 12.00	History 267-268, 281-282 Prof. DUNNING 410 L Economics 103-104, 209-210 Prof. H. L. MOORE 415 L	History 221, 223 Prof. SHOTWELL 410 L History 226, 252 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L Economics 105-106, 201-202 Prof. SEAGER 415 L	Economics 103-104, 209-210 Prof. H. L. MOORE 415 L	History 221, 223 Prof. SHOTWELL 410 L History 226, 252 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L Economics 105-106, 201-202 Prof. SEAGER 415 L	History 267-268, 281-282 Prof. DUNNING 410 L Economics 242 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 418 L	History 361-362 Prof. OSGOOD 301 L
1.10 to 2.00	History 151, 153 Prof. SLOANE 327 U Public Law 341-342 Prof. GOODNOW 301 L Economics 207, Sociology 255, 256 Prof. H. L. MOORE 415 L	History 104 Prof. GOTTHEIL 309 U History 161-162, Public Law 101-102 Prof. BURGESS 413 L Economics 109-110 Prof. CLARK 406 L	History 151, 153 Prof. SLOANE 327 U Jurisprudence 263-264 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 410 L Economics 207, Sociology 255, 256 Prof. H. L. MOORE 415 L	History 104 Prof. GOTTHEIL 309 U History 161-162, Public Law 101-102 Prof. BURGESS 413 L Economics 109-110 Prof. CLARK 406 L	History 151, 153 Prof. SLOANE 327 U Jurisprudence 263-264 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 410 L	

* Students who wish to take courses mentioned in this Bulletin which are given in Columbia College, Barnard College, and Teachers College, should consult the Bulletin.

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
2.10 to 3.00	History 103 Prof. JACKSON 306 U Public Law 201-202 Prof. BURGESS 401 L Economics 205-206 Prof. CLARK 406 L	Public Law 201-202 Prof. BURGESS 413 L Economics 101-102 Prof. SELIGMAN 422 L Economics 205-206 Prof. CLARK 406 L	History 103 Prof. JACKSON 306 U Public Law 201-202 Prof. BURGESS 401 L Economics 205-206 Prof. CLARK 406 L	Public Law 201-202 Prof. BURGESS 413 L Economics 101-102 Prof. SELIGMAN 422 L	Public Law 301-302 Prof. BURGESS 406 L Sociology 251-252 Prof. GIDDINGS 415 L	
3.10 to 4.00	Sociology 151-152 Prof. GIDDINGS 415 L	History 109 Prof. PRINCE 309 U History 125-126, 157-158 Prof. OSGOOD 410 L Economics 107-108, 203-204 Prof. SELIGMAN 415 L	Public Law 223-224 Prof. J. B. MOORE 418 L Sociology 151-152 Prof. GIDDINGS 415 L	History 109 Prof. PRINCE 309 U History 125-126, 157-158 Prof. OSGOOD 410 L Economics 107-108, 203-204 Prof. SELIGMAN 415 L	Public Law 223-224 Prof. J. B. MOORE 418 L Sociology 251-252 Prof. GIDDINGS 415 L	
4.10 to 5.00	Geography 131-132 Dr. STEVENSON 410 L Public Law 141, 242 Prof. GOODNOW 406 L Sociology 257-258 Prof. GIDDINGS 415 L	Sociology 259 Dr. BAYLES 405 L Social Economy 281-282 Prof. DEVINE 415 L	History 271-272, 273-274 Prof. SHEPHERD 405 L Geography 131-132 Dr. STEVENSON 410 L Public Law 141, 242 Prof. GOODNOW 406 L Sociology 257-258 Prof. GIDDINGS 415 L	Social Economy 281-282 Prof. DEVINE 415 L	Sociology 259 Dr. BAYLES 405 L	
5.10 to 6.00		Social Economy 283-284 Prof. LINDSAY 415 L	History 271-272, 273-274 Prof. SHEPHERD 405 L	Social Economy 283-284 Prof. LINDSAY 415 L		

Columbia University

SCOPE		OPEN TO	LEADING TO
General Culture	Columbia College	Men	A.B. or B.S.
" "	Barnard College	Women	A.B. or B.S.
Graduate non-professional courses	Political Science	Men and Women	A.M. and Ph.D.
	Philosophy		
	Pure Science		
Public and Private Law	School of Law (3 years)	Men	LL.B.
Practice of Medicine	College of Physicians and Surgeons (4 years)	Men	M.D.
Mining Engineering } Metallurgy }	School of Mines (4 years)	Men }	E.M. Met.E.
Chemistry and Engineering—Civil, Sanitary, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical }	Schools of Chemistry and Engineering (4 years)	Men }	Chem. C.E. E.E. Mech.E. Chem.E.
Architecture, Music, Design	Schools of Architecture, Music and Design	Men	B.S. or Certificate
Education—elementary or secondary teaching	Teachers College (2 years)	Men and Women	Bachelor's Diploma and B.S.
Advanced courses	Teachers College	Men and Women	Master's and Doctor's Diploma
Pharmacy	College of Pharmacy (2 and 3 years)	Men and Women	Degrees and Diplomas
There is an annual	Summer Session	Men and Women	Suitable academic credit or certification
Courses are offered both at the University and elsewhere	Extension Teaching	Men and Women	Suitable academic credit or certification

The normal preparation for Columbia College and Barnard College is the equivalent of a four-year secondary school course. The Schools of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science, and Law require for entrance a college course or its equivalent. Two years of collegiate work are prescribed for Teachers College and for the degree courses in Architecture, Music and Design and, while the minimum requirements do not at present prescribe it, the same preparation is strongly recommended in Medicine, Mines, Chemistry, and Engineering.

In the Summer Session and Extension Teaching there are no entrance tests for non-matriculants, but before being registered as candidates for degrees or diplomas, matriculants must fulfil the appropriate entrance requirements.

The program of studies in the College places the emphasis on the quality of the student's work rather than upon the time spent in residence, and is so arranged as to make it possible for a properly qualified student to complete the requirements for both the Bachelor's degree and for any one of the professional degrees of the University in six years, or, in some cases, in a shorter period.

Students registered as candidates for non-professional degrees may at the same time receive credit toward a diploma in teaching and *vice versa*.

Bulletins of Information regarding any of these courses may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, and further information will be furnished on request. A complete Catalogue, issued in December of each year, is sold for twenty-five cents.

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April 3, 1909.



Columbia University Bulletin of Information

HISTORY ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW

COURSES OFFERED BY THE
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND THE
SEVERAL UNDERGRADUATE FACULTIES

ANNOUNCEMENT
1909-10

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Columbia University Bulletin of Information

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These include :

1. The President's Annual Report to the Trustees.
 2. The Catalogue of the University, issued in December, price 25 cents.
 3. The Announcements of the several Colleges and Schools, and of certain Divisions, issued in the Spring and relating to the work of the next year. These are made as accurate as possible, but the right is reserved to make changes in detail as circumstances require. The current number of any of these Announcements will be sent without charge upon application to the Secretary of the University. For information as to the various courses offered by the University consult the last page of this Announcement.
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ABRIDGED ACADEMIC CALENDAR

The academic year is thirty-seven weeks in length, ending on the Wednesday nearest the 11th of June. In 1909-10 the year begins on September 22, 1909, and ends on June 8, 1910. It is divided into two half-years of fifteen weeks of instruction each. In 1909-10 the second half-year begins on February 7, 1910. The Summer Session for 1909 begins on July 7 and ends on August 18.

The exercises of the University are suspended on Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the following two days, for two weeks at Christmas, on Washington's Birthday, from the Thursday before Good Friday through the following Monday, and on Memorial Day.

The complete Academic Calendar will be found in the University catalogue and so far as it refers to the students studying under any Faculty, in the announcement of that Faculty.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER....PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
A.B., Columbia, 1882; A.M., 1883; Ph.D., 1884; LL.D., Syracuse, 1898; Tulane, 1901; Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Yale, and University of Pennsylvania, 1902; Chicago, 1903; Manchester and St. Andrew's, 1905; Cambridge, 1907; Williams, 1908; Litt.D., Oxford, 1905.

¹JOHN W. BURGESS.....Ruggles Professor of Political Science and
Constitutional Law, and Dean
A.B., Amherst, 1867; A.M., 1870; LL.D., 1884; Ph.D., Princeton, 1883.

MUNROE SMITH...Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence
A.B., Amherst, 1874; A.M., 1880; LL.B., Columbia, 1877; LL.D., 1904; J.U.D., Göttingen, 1880.

FRANK J. GOODNOW.....Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and
Municipal Science
A.B., Amherst, 1879; A.M., 1886; LL.B., Columbia, 1882, *cum laude*; LL.D., 1904.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.....McVickar Professor of Political Economy
A.B., Columbia, 1879; A.M., 1883; LL.B., 1884; Ph.D., 1884; LL.D., 1904.

WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER....Villard Professor of Germanic Philology,
and Associate Dean
A.B., Hamilton, 1881; Ph.D., Freiburg, 1881.

¹HERBERT L. OSGOOD.....Professor of History
A.B., Amherst, 1877; A.M., 1880; LL.D., 1907; Ph.D., Columbia, 1889.

¹JOHN BASSETT MOORE.....Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law
and Diplomacy
A.B., Virginia, 1880; LL.D., Yale, 1901.

WILLIAM A. DUNNING.....Lieber Professor of History and Political
Philosophy
A.B., Columbia, 1881; A.M., 1883; Ph.D., 1885; LL.D., 1904.

FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS.....Professor of Sociology and the
History of Civilization
A.B., Union, 1877; A.M., 1889; Ph.D., 1897; LL.D., Oberlin, 1900.

JOHN B. CLARK.....Professor of Political Economy
A.B., Amherst, 1872; Ph.D., 1890; LL.D., 1897; LL.D., Princeton, 1896.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON.....Professor of History
A.B., Harvard, 1887; A.M., 1888; Ph.D., Freiburg, 1890.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE.....Seth Low Professor of History
A.B., Columbia, 1868; L.H.D., 1887; A.M. and Ph.D., Leipzig, 1876; LL.D., Rutgers, 1898; Princeton, 1903.

¹Absent on leave 1909-10.

- HENRY ROGERS SEAGER.....Professor of Political Economy
Ph.B., Michigan, 1890; Ph.D., Pennsylvania, 1894.
- ¹HENRY L. MOORE.....Professor of Political Economy
A.B., Randolph-Macon, 1892; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1896.
- WILLIAM ROBERT SHEPHERD.....Professor of History
A.B., Columbia, 1893; A.M., 1894; Ph.D., 1896.
- JAMES T. SHOTWELL.....Professor of History
A.B., Toronto, 1898; Ph.D., Columbia, 1903.
- ¹GEORGE W. BOTSFORD.....Adjunct Professor of History
A.B., Nebraska, 1884; A.M., 1889; Ph.D., Cornell, 1891.
- VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH.....Adjunct Professor of Economic History
Ph.D., Halle-Wittenberg, 1898.
- EDWARD THOMAS DEVINE.....Schiff Professor of Social Economy
B.A., Cornell College, Iowa, 1887; M.A., 1890; LL.D., 1904; Ph.D., Pennsylvania, 1895.
- HENRY JOHNSON.....Professor of History in Teachers College
B.L., University of Minnesota, 1889; A.M., Columbia, 1902.
- SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY.....Professor of Social Legislation
Ph.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1889; Ph.D., Halle, 1892.
- ²HENRY SUZZALLO.....Professor of the Philosophy of Education in
Teachers College
A.B., Stanford, 1899; A.M., Columbia, 1902; Ph.D., 1905.
- GEORGE WINFIELD SCOTT.....Professor of International Law
A.B., Leland Stanford, 1896; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1902.

Other Officers

- RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL...Professor of Rabbinical Literature and the
Semitic Languages
A.B., Columbia, 1881; Ph.D., Leipzig, 1886.
- A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON.....Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages
A.B., Columbia, 1883; A.M., 1884; L.H.D., 1885; Ph.D., 1886; LL.D., 1904.
- FRANZ BOAS.....Professor of Anthropology
Ph.D., Kiel, 1881.
- LIVINGSTON FARRAND.....Professor of Anthropology
A.B., Princeton, 1888; A.M., 1891; M.D., Columbia, 1891.

¹ Absent on leave 1909-10.

² Absent on leave first half-year.

JOHN D. PRINCE.....Professor of the Semitic Languages
A.B., Columbia, 1888; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1892.

FRIEDRICH HIRTH.....Dean Lung Professor of Chinese
A.M. and Ph.D., Rostock, 1869.

CHARLES A. BEARD.....Adjunct Professor of Politics
A.B., De Pauw University, 1898; A.M., Columbia, 1903; Ph.D., 1904.

MRS. MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH....Adjunct Professor of Social Economy in
Barnard College
B.A., Boston University, 1890.

HENRY R. MUSSEY....Adjunct Professor of Economics in Barnard College
A.B., Beloit, 1900; Ph.D., Columbia, 1905.

ARTHUR C. MCGIFFERT, Ph.D., D.D.....Washburn Professor of Church
History in Union Theological Seminary

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL, S.T.B., Lic. Th....Assistant Professor of
Church History in Union Theological Seminary

HENRY PETER SCRATCHLEY, M.A., B.D..Acting Professor of Ecclesiastical
History in the General Theological Seminary

MARSHALL BOWYER STEWART, M.A., B.D....Instructor in Ecclesiastical
History in the General Theological Seminary

GEORGE J. BAYLES.....Associate in Ecclesiology
A.B., Columbia, 1891; A.M., 1892; LL.B., 1893; Ph.D., 1895.

ALVAN A. TENNEY, Ph.D.....Tutor in Sociology

MAUDE A. HUTTMANN, A.M.....Tutor in History in Barnard College

CARLTON HUNTLEY HAYES, A.M.....Lecturer in History

EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D.....Lecturer in Political Economy

CARL F. L. HUTH, A.M.....Lecturer in History

EDWARD MCCHESENEY SAIT, A.M.....Lecturer in Public Law

LILIAN BRANDT, A.M.....Assistant in Social Economy

JULIET STUART POINTS, A.M.....Assistant in History in Barnard College

GENERAL STATEMENT

Students are received as candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy under the Faculty of Political Science; for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science either in Columbia College or in Barnard College, and for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Teachers College. They are also permitted to pursue special or partial courses subject to the regulations of the Faculty under which they may register.

Certain courses which may be counted toward the several degrees are also offered in the Summer Session of the University.

Students enrolled in the General, the Union, the Drew, the Jewish, St. Joseph's, or the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, or in the School of Philanthropy in the City of New York, who may have been designated for the privilege by the authorities of these institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia University, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of all charge for tuition. These institutions offer reciprocal privileges to the students of Columbia University.

Teachers College, founded in 1888, and Barnard College, founded in 1889, have now become parts of the educational system of Columbia University.

Admission

There are no examinations for admission to the graduate courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Students are admitted at any time during the year. They must, however, present themselves for registration at the opening of the first or second half-year in order to obtain full credit for residence. They may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence, and as to an essay or dissertation, have been complied with. For details see the announcement of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, which may be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

The courses of instruction have been renumbered in accordance with a scheme uniform throughout the University, and attention is called to the following information which the number assigned to a course will in each case indicate:

Odd numbers indicate the first, even numbers the second, half of the academic year. Courses designated 1-2, 21-22, etc., run through both half-years. Courses numbered between 1 and 100 are, in general, elementary, and may not be offered in fulfilment of the requirements for

the higher degrees (A.M. and Ph.D.). Courses numbered from 101 to 200 are primarily for students who hold a first degree but are open to undergraduates who have completed 64 points (for law 94 points), including all prescribed courses except Philosophy A and two half-year courses in Natural Science. In general no such course may be taken without some elementary training in the same or in some allied subject. Courses from 201 to 300 are restricted to graduate students. Seminars are numbered from 301 up. Attention is called to the pamphlet entitled *Instruction for Candidates for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy*, which may be had on application to the Secretary of the University, and particularly to the fact that the requirements for the higher degrees are based upon subjects and not upon courses. Students who wish to offer a subject either as a major or minor should, before registration, consult the officers of instruction concerned with regard to their selection of courses.

For conditions of admission to Columbia College and Barnard College, see the circular upon entrance examinations, which may be had upon application to the Secretary of the University.

Those graduate courses which are open to undergraduates—*i. e.* the courses numbered from 101 to 200—are closed to women students unless announced separately as open to students of Barnard College; but all purely graduate courses in History and in Economics and Social Science are open to women graduate students who have the first degree.

Students who register for graduate courses are supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are strongly recommended to take the undergraduate courses.

For information in regard to degrees, fees, fellowships, scholarships, prizes, student employment, dormitories, the Academy of Political Science, expense of living, and public lectures, see the appropriate announcement either of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, or of Columbia, Barnard, or Teachers College.

Abbreviations of names of buildings: B=Barnard College; Hm=Hamilton; L=Library; S=Schermerhorn; T=Teachers College; U=University; W=West Hall.

Libraries

Students of the several subjects taught under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science will find New York to be a centre of library facilities unrivalled elsewhere in the United States. The library of Columbia University alone contains about 450,000 bound volumes and perhaps 100,000 items of unbound material. Upwards of 150,000 of the works available lie within the domain of history, politics, public law, jurisprudence, economics, and social science. Most of them are stored in a considerable number of special study-rooms open only to authorized

readers, thus affording advanced students and investigators in those fields the fullest opportunity to carry on their work in quiet rooms in the immediate vicinity of the literature of the subjects under consideration. Since officers of the University have always been regarded as *ex-officio* members of the library staff, they are constantly consulted in the matter of purchases, and any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once. Thus built up around the university departments, the library has brought to Columbia a series of remarkably efficient working collections. All of them are accurately catalogued both by authors and by subjects on cards accessible to readers. The facilities of the library are enhanced by the maintenance of a system of inter-university loans through which authorities that it does not possess may be placed at the disposal of officers and students. As a designated depository, furthermore, the library receives all the publications of the United States Government, and has fairly complete sets of the legislative and diplomatic documents issued by foreign governments. It is supplied with every journal of importance, and possesses entire sets of the great *Sitzungsberichte*, *Jahrbücher*, etc.

Among the resources of the library bearing upon European history are abundant stores of epigraphic material, including the *Corpora* and many original inscriptions on stone, and of archæological material such as that furnished by the magnificent Avery collection; the *Rolls Series* and the *Calendars of State Papers*; the *Parliamentary Papers*; the *Publications of the Record Commission*; the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*; the *Documents Inédits*; the great ecclesiastical collections; many rare pamphlets relating to the French Revolution; a large amount of Napoleana; the Warburg collection of matter covering every phase of present conditions in Russia, and a noteworthy series of Russian public documents, the gift of Count Witte.

For the study of American history the library possesses, not only the colonial and other records published by the Federal Government and by the several states, but complete sets also of the collections of all of the state, and of many of the local historical societies; the *Force Revolutionary Tracts*; the reports of state constitutional conventions, and the unique Townsend Library of national, state and individual records of the Civil War.

In addition to the official documentation, periodical literature, and extensive collections above noted, the library offers unusual advantages to students of politics, public law, jurisprudence, economics, and social science in the library of Henry Livingston Thomas, late Chief Translator of the Department of State, in that of the Holland Society of New York with its valuable collection of works of Grotius, in that of the Reform Club of the City of New York, of which it is the depository, and in a vast number of general and special works dealing with those branches of knowledge. The equipment of publications on sociological theory, the

history of the family, pauperism, crime and penology is unparalleled in the country. In social economy, charities and philanthropy the Library of the New York School of Philanthropy is available.

The materials thus furnished by the University Library are richly supplemented by those in the libraries of public institutions, learned societies, and civic organizations, with which New York abounds. In the list of such establishments may be placed the Lenox and Astor Libraries, with their great collections of newspapers, pamphlets, and manuscripts, including at the former the Bancroft and Muñoz transcripts; the American Museum of Natural History; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the American Geographical Society; the American Numismatic and Archæological Society; the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; the New York Society; the Authors' Club; the New York Historical Society; the Long Island Historical Society; the General Theological Seminary; Union Theological Seminary, with its 100,000 volumes and 55,000 pamphlets bearing upon practically all phases of church history in Europe and America; the Hispanic Society of America, with its unique collection of materials relating to the history, institutions, and culture of Spain, Portugal and Latin America; the Bar Association; the Law Institute, and the Charity Organization Society. To the libraries of all of these students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students also have at their disposal the library of the McVickar Professor of Political Economy, which contains the most complete collection of works on economics to be found in the United States.

The Academy of Political Science

Under the auspices of this body, which is in affiliation with Columbia University, opportunities are given for the discussion of questions of interest as presented in papers by specialists. Associate membership, open to students only, includes all privileges except voting and holding office. The annual dues for associate membership are \$3. All members receive the Political Science Quarterly, the official publication of the Academy, without cost.

Public Lectures

The University conducts many courses of public lectures of particular interest to students under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of these are given by distinguished foreigners, others by men prominent in public life in the United States. Certain of the courses, also, are maintained by specific endowment, such as the Beer lectures in political science, the Blumenthal lectures in politics, and the Carpentier lectures in law.

Publications

Under the editorial supervision of the Faculty of Political Science, 88 monographs, comprised in 34 volumes, have been published in the series known as "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law." The firm

of Longmans, Green & Co. has charge of their publication. Students whose doctoral dissertations are accepted for inclusion in the "Studies" may secure certain financial advantages from the publication of their work in this form.

The Faculty of Political Science also edits the Political Science Quarterly which has now reached its twenty-fourth volume.

Fellowships and Scholarships

Twelve university fellowships of the value of \$650 each are awarded annually to students under the Faculty of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science. Three special fellowships also are awarded to students under the Faculty of Political Science alone. These are the George William Curtis Fellowship in Political Science, of an annual value equal to the net income of an endowment of \$10,000 accruing during a period of three years, and awarded every third year for a term of two years; the Garth Fellowship in Political Economy, of a value equal to the net annual income of a fund of \$16,250, and awarded annually; and the Schiff Fellowship in Political Science of a value of \$600 and awarded annually. The Gottsberger Fellowship, of an annual value equal to the net income of a fund of \$9,500, and awarded every second year, is open to graduates of Columbia College only, and is assigned to students under the Faculty of Political Science in rotation with the Faculties of the other non-professional schools of the University.

Twenty university scholarships of an annual value of \$150 and eight additional scholarships known as the President's University Scholarships are awarded similarly to students under the Faculty of Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science. There are also four university scholarships, known as the Curtis University Scholarships, having the same value and open to women students only.

Applications must be made in writing on blanks furnished for the purpose by the Secretary of the University, and must be filed with that officer: for fellowships, on or before March 1; for scholarships, on or before May 1.

Prizes

The following prizes are open to competition by students under the Faculty of Political Science: the Bennett Prize (\$40) awarded to the student not holding a baccalaureate degree who submits the best essay upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States; the Grant Squires Prize (\$200) awarded every five years to the graduate student who conducts an original investigation of a sociological character which may be deemed the most meritorious; and the Toppan Prize (\$150) for the best written examination upon a paper prepared by the Professor of Constitutional Law.

GROUP I—HISTORY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

GRADUATE COURSES

The graduate courses fall under five subjects: **A**—Ancient and Oriental History; **B**—Mediæval and Church History; **C**—Modern European History from the Opening of the Sixteenth Century; **D**—American History; **E**—Political Philosophy.

Courses numbered 200 and above (except those included also in Group II) are open to graduate women students upon the same terms as to men.

The buildings in which the lectures are given are indicated as follows: B=Barnard College; Hm=Hamilton; L=Library; S=Schermerhorn; T=Teachers College; U=University.

Subject A—Ancient and Oriental History §

HISTORY 103—History of India and of Persia. Professor JACKSON.
M. and W. at 2.10. 306 U.

In the first part of this course particular attention will be given to the early history and civilization of India and of Persia. The development of these countries will then be traced with special reference to their general historical position and their present importance in relation to the West.

(Identical with Indo-Iranian 109, Faculty of Philosophy.)

[**HISTORY 104—The Rise of Arabian Civilization and the Spread of Mohammedanism.** Professor GOTTHEIL.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 309 U.

This course will treat of the geographical position of Arabia, its early history as recorded upon the monuments, the Sabæans and Himyarites, pre-Mohammedan civilization, the life of Mohammed, the rise of Mohammedanism as a religious system and as a political power, Arabic historiography, the early Caliphs, Ali and his followers, and the Abbasside Caliphs.

(Identical with Semitics 120, Faculty of Philosophy.)

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 109—The History of Western Asia and Egypt. Professor PRINCE.

M. and W. at 4.10. 309 U.

The ancient history of Western Asia from the earliest times until the period of Alexander the Great, embracing an historical survey of early

§ Students whose major subject is *Ancient History* are advised to choose one minor from the courses in Greek and Roman epigraphy and archæology, and in Roman topography and numismatics, given by the Division of Classical Philology. For a description of these courses see the Announcement of that Division.

Babylonia, the Assyrian Empire, the later Babylonian Empire, and the Persian rule in Babylonia, as well as a briefer discussion of the Egyptian, Phœnician and Hittite civilizations. Especial attention will be given to the points of contact between the Assyro-Babylonian historical records and the Old Testament, and to the most important ethnological problems which a study of the ancient peoples of Western Asia presents.

(Identical with Semitics 119, Faculty of Philosophy.)

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter, if five students apply.

HISTORY 111-112—The Language, Literature, Government, and Social Life of the Chinese. Professor HIRTH.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

For students not wishing to become specialists in Chinese.

HISTORY 113-114—History of China. Professor HIRTH.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Continued from previous year and intended for all students, including such as do not study the Chinese language. Special attention will be paid to the cultural and economical development of China and her relations to other Asiatic nations.

HISTORY 115-116—The Period of Transition in Roman History from the Republic to the Empire. Mr. HUTH.

S. at 9 and 10. 406 L.

On the basis of the literary and epigraphic sources, as well as of the modern authorities, the course will follow, through the decline of the republic and through the early principate, the gradual growth of imperial ideas, institutions and organization, with due reference to underlying social conditions.

[HISTORY 117-118—The Middle Period of the Roman Empire, from Hadrian to Constantine. Professor BOTSFORD.

S. at 9 and 10. 406 L.

In this course attention will be directed to the transformation of the imperial government from a principate to a strongly centralized despotism, and to the accompanying changes in administration, economy, society, intelligence and religion. It will be based on the sources as well as on the modern authorities.

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 211-212—Roman Civilization. Professor OLCOTT.

M. and W. at 5.10. 109 L.

(Identical with Latin 229-230.)

HISTORY 213—Historical Types of Society ; Ancient : The Theory of Progress.† Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

(Identical with Sociology 257. For description see page 38.)

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

† Courses thus marked are purely historical, treating the subjects historically and genetically, but emphasizing different aspects of Economics, Sociology, and Public Law as essential forms of treatment.

[HISTORY 215-216—History of Greece, Political, Social, and Intellectual. Professor BOTSFORD.

Three hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 311-312—Seminar in Greek and Roman History. Mr. HUTH.

Two hours bi-weekly. Hours to be arranged.

Subject B—Mediaeval and Church History.

HISTORY 121-122—The History of the Intellectual Class in Europe from the Greek Sophists to the French Philosophes. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. and Th. at 10, with a third hour to be arranged. 410 L. Tu. and Th. at 3.10 with a third hour to be arranged. 339 B.

The object of this course is to trace the changing intellectual interests and attitude of mind of the educated class from Socrates and Plato to Voltaire and Rousseau. The general range of Greek culture, especially as inherited by the Romans, will form a background for an estimate of the Christian conception of man and the world as represented in Augustine's *City of God*. Miracles, allegory, monasticism, the "dark age," the "Twelfth century Renaissance," the revival of Aristotle, the universities, and the general nature of the scholastic learning, will occupy the first half-year. The second term will be devoted to Roger Bacon and the beginnings of modern experimental science, Peter Dubois, Marsiglio of Padua, Dante, Humanism from Petrarch to Erasmus, the invention of printing, the intellectual aspects of the Protestant Revolt, astrology, witchcraft, Bacon's Advancement of Learning, the genesis of the spirit of progress, the Deists, and the Encyclopædists.

[HISTORY 125-126—The History of England to 1660. Professor OSGOOD.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 410 L.

The object of this course is, by means of lectures and outside reading, to give a view of the development of the English Constitution from the fifth century to the Revolution of 1689. The work is based chiefly upon the writings of Stubbs, Gneist, Hallam, Gardiner, and Ranke.

Not given in 1909-10.]

[HISTORY 217—**Social Evolution: Ethnic and Civil Origins.**†
Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

(Identical with Sociology 251. For description see page 37.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

HISTORY 218—**History of European Law.**† Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 1.10. 410 L.

(Identical with Jurisprudence 266. For description see page 29.)

HISTORY 220—**Primitive Institutions in Europe.** Professor SHOTWELL.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This course deals with the persistence in European institutions, customs, laws and religions of those phenomena of primitive life which are connected directly with magic and taboo. The field covered is mainly that of the later Roman Empire, early Christianity and the Germanic peoples. Lectures and discussions.

HISTORY 221—**Later Roman Empire and Early Middle Ages.**
Professor SHOTWELL.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This course deals with the transition from ancient to mediæval history; the social and intellectual conditions in the later Roman Empire, the causes of its disintegration, the rise of Christianity and its relation to paganism, the persecutions, the triumph of the Christian church, and the rise of the papacy. The course also includes a survey of the origins of the barbarian kingdoms, Merovingian and Carolingian culture, the renewed invasions of the Northmen, Saracens and Hungarians, the "dark age," and the beginnings of feudalism. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 223—**Paganism and Christianity.** Professor SHOTWELL.

M. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This is a research course, dealing with the non-theological aspects of the transition from paganism to Christianity. It includes a survey of the antique popular religion, the mystery cults, the attitude toward magic in the later empire, the persecutions, both pagan and Christian, the growth of religious intolerance, the lives of the saints and the place of miracle in Christian propaganda.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

† Courses thus marked are purely historical, treating the subjects historically and genetically, but emphasizing different aspects of Economics, Sociology, and Public Law as essential forms of treatment.

[HISTORY 225—The Later Middle Ages. Professor SHOTWELL.
W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

The main object of this course is to trace the general development of European civilization from the tenth century to the beginning of modern times. It will include a survey of the mediæval church, feudalism, the beginnings of the modern national state (especially in France), the recovery of Roman law and the work of the lawyers, the renaissance of commerce and the history of the towns, the increase in capital and the social disorders in France and Germany, the question of apostolic poverty and the mendicant orders, the papacy and the conciliar movement. Finally an effort will be made to measure the importance of the Italian renaissance. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

HISTORY 226—The Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.
M. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.
(For description see page 16.)

[HISTORY 227—Europe in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.
Professor SHOTWELL.
M. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This is a research course, designed to supplement History 225. Attention will be concentrated upon some of the more vital interests of the so-called mediæval renaissance. Political, religious, and social institutions (especially in France), will be studied, mainly upon the basis of Luchaire's *Manuel des Institutions françaises*. Some attention will also be paid to mediæval architecture and to archæology, but the greater part of the work will be based upon literary and documentary sources.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

HISTORY 228—The Catholic Reformation (*i.e.*, the so-called Counter Reformation) and the Council of Trent. Professor ROBINSON.
W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.
(For description see page 16.)

HISTORY 321—Historical Bibliography; The Sources of European History; Methods of Historical Study. Professors ROBINSON, SHOTWELL, and SIMKHOVITCH.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This course aims to introduce the student to the various classes of sources and will include practical exercises in the use of bibliographical apparatus. The chief theories of the scope and nature of historical research will also be discussed. Langlois and Seignobos' *Introduction to the Study of History* will be read.

HISTORY 229-230—General Church History: Period I, The Ancient Church to 590 A. D.; Period II, The Mediæval Church, 590-1517; Period III, The Modern Church.* Professors MCGIFFERT and ROCKWELL.

HISTORY 233-234—History of Christian Doctrine: I, History of Thought in the Primitive and Catholic Church.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 235-236—History of Christian Doctrine: II, History of Protestant Thought.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 237—English Church History: Reformation and Post-Reformation Periods.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 238—History of Early Christian Literature.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 241-242—Religious Thought in the Eighteenth Century (a research course intended especially for graduates).* Professor MCGIFFERT.

HISTORY 331-332—Seminar in Church History.* Professors MCGIFFERT and ROCKWELL.

HISTORY 243—The Church during the First Three Centuries.† Professor SCRATCHLEY.

HISTORY 244—Latin Fathers.† Mr. STEWART.

HISTORY 246—The Church from the Council of Nicæa to Charlemagne.† Professor SCRATCHLEY.

HISTORY 248—The Church of England in the Middle Ages.† Mr. STEWART.

HISTORY 249—The Church of England.† Professor SCRATCHLEY.

HISTORY 250—The Church from Charlemagne to Modern Times, exclusive of England.† Professor SCRATCHLEY.

* These courses are given at the Union Theological Seminary and may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

† These courses are given at the General Theological Seminary and may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

**Subject C—Modern European History from the Opening
of the Sixteenth Century**

HISTORY 151—European History, 1815-1848. Professor SLOANE.
M., W., and F. at 1.10, with a fourth hour by arrangement. 327 U.
Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

[**HISTORY 153—Contemporary European History since 1848.**
Professor SLOANE.
M., W., and F. at 1.10, with a fourth hour by arrangement. 327 U.
Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

[**HISTORY 157-158—History of Great Britain, principally during the
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.** Professor OSGOOD.
Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 410 L.

In this course a somewhat detailed account will be given of the political development of England during the last two centuries. Reference will also be made to the relations with Scotland and Ireland. This part of the course will be a continuation of History 125-126. Lectures and assigned readings.

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 164—History and Principles of Colonial Administration.†
Professor GOODNOW.
Tu. and Th. at 10. 406 L.
(Identical with Public Law 144.)

**HISTORY 214—Historical Types of Society. Modern: The Theory
of Progress.†** Professor GIDDINGS.
F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.
(Identical with Sociology 258. For description see page 39.)
Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 226—The Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.
M. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This course will consist in a critical study of the antecedents and nature of the Protestant Revolt, with especial attention to the influence of the Humanists and to Luther's rôle as leader of the revolt in Germany. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

**HISTORY 228—The Catholic Reformation (i.e., the so-called Counter
Reformation) and the Council of Trent.** Professor ROBINSON.
W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This is a research course open only to those who have taken or are taking History 226, which it is designed to supplement. It will be a

† Courses thus marked are purely historical, treating the subjects historically and genetically, but emphasizing different aspects of Economics, Sociology, and Public Law as essential forms of treatment.

study of the changes which took place in the mediæval church, whether as a result or not of the Protestant Revolt.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

[HISTORY 251—History of Spain. Professor SHEPHERD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.

Studies especially the institutions and culture of Spain from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth. Incidental reference will be made to Portugal so far as may be needful to indicate the type of civilization carried by this country, as well as by Spain, to America.

Not given in 1909-10.]

[HISTORY 252—The Reforms of the French Revolution. Professor ROBINSON.

M. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This course does not deal primarily with the political history but with the great and permanent achievements of the Revolution; it includes a description of the organization of the French monarchy under Louis XVI; the development of the spirit of reform in Europe; "benevolent despotism"; the progress of reform in France to the completion of the constitution of 1791. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

[HISTORY 253—The Economic and Social Evolution of Russia since 1800. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

M. and F. at 10. 418 L.

(Identical with Economics 241. For description see page 36.)

Not given in 1909-10.]

[HISTORY 254—The Progress of the French Revolution (1789-1800) with special attention to the sources. Professor ROBINSON.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

This is a research course open to those only who have taken, or are taking, History 252 which it is designed to supplement. A good knowledge of French is, of course, required.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

HISTORY 255—History of Diplomacy.† Professor SCOTT.

M. and Tu. at 11. 405 L.

(Identical with Public Law 221. For description see page 26.)

[HISTORY 256—Social Evolution: Civilization, Liberty, and Democracy.† Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

(Identical with Sociology 252. For description see page 38.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

† Courses thus marked are purely historical, treating the subjects historically and genetically, but emphasizing different aspects of Economics, Sociology, and Public Law as essential forms of treatment.

HISTORY 321—Historical Bibliography ; The Sources of European History ; Methods of Historical Study. Professors ROBINSON, SHOTWELL, and SIMKHOVITCH.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

(For description see page 14.)

HISTORY 357—The Work of Napoleon. Professor SLOANE.

W. and F. at 10, first or second half-year, or both by arrangement.
301 L.

This is a research course for the most advanced students only. It is open to such selected individuals as give evidence of capacity for original research, and the ability to read French and German fluently is indispensable to admission. The topics are chosen by the instructor and the student works under his direction, given in personal consultations, twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs, thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of the original authorities.

Subject D—American History

HISTORY 161—The Formation of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 413 L.

(Identical with Public Law 101. For description see page 25.)

HISTORY 162—The Development of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 413 L.

(Identical with Public Law 102. For description see page 25.)

HISTORY 163—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States.† Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 422 L.

(Identical with Economics 107. For description see page 32.)

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 164—History of American Diplomacy.‡ Professor SCOTT.

M. and Tu. at 11. 405 L.

(Identical with Public Law 120. For description see page 27.)

[HISTORY 261-262—American Colonial History during the Seventeenth Century. Professor OSGOOD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This is an advanced lecture and investigation course. The subjects of study will be chiefly the corporation (or colony of the New England type) and the proprietary province, as forms of colonial government. The

† Courses thus marked are purely historical, treating the subjects historically and genetically, but emphasizing different aspects of Economics, Sociology, and Public Law as essential forms of treatment.

early history of Virginia as a royal province will also be considered. The beginning of efforts on the part of Great Britain to assert imperial control over the colonies will also be traced. This course is open only to approved candidates for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees and to such special students as receive permission to attend.

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 263-264—American Colonial History during the Eighteenth Century. Professor OSGOOD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course begins at 1690 and ends at 1760. It is devoted to the study of the royal province as a form of colonial government, and of the British system and policy of colonial administration during the period of intercolonial wars. It is both a continuation of the preceding course and an introduction to the study of the American Revolution. It is open to the same class of students as History 261-262, and the method of instruction is the same as in that course.

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 267-268—The United States from 1850, with special reference to the Civil War and Reconstruction. Professor DUNNING.
M. and F. at 11. 410 L.

The chief object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles which came into play during the period from 1850 to 1884. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the negro as affected by the war; the various theories of Reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution; the actual process of Reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation," and the ultimate undoing of Reconstruction. In addition to these constitutional topics, the general political and social progress of the nation is treated.

HISTORY 271—Spanish and French Colonization in the United States from 1513 to 1697. Professor SHEPHERD.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.

Traces the work of discovery, exploration, and settlement carried on by Spain and France within the continental area of the United States, and studies the types of civilization thereby produced.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 272—Spanish and French Colonization in the United States from 1697 to 1803. Professor SHEPHERD.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.

A continuation of the preceding course, but with special reference to the occupation of the Louisiana country.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

[HISTORY 273—**The South and West to 1840.** Professor SHEPHERD.
Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.]

Describes the process of American migration and settlement beyond the Alleghanies, with due regard to the European race elements concerned. The institutions established in the South and West and the traits developed in each of these sections, together with the organization and government of the Territories and the circumstances under which they were admitted to the Union as States, will be examined in the light of their respective influence upon the early growth of the nation.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

[HISTORY 274—**The West since 1840.** Professor SHEPHERD.
Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.]

A continuation of the preceding course, but with special reference to the occupation and development of the region west of the Mississippi. The social, economic, and political forces which have determined the expansion of the United States to the Pacific, and the relation of these forces to the progress of national sentiment and power, will be the chief objects of study.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

HISTORY 275—**Colonial Latin America.** Professor SHEPHERD.
W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.]

An examination of the characteristics of Spanish and Portuguese dominion in America, exclusive of the continental area of the United States. The system of colonial administration (particularly that of Spain), and the efforts of other European states to destroy the political and commercial monopoly of Spain and Portugal, will be the topics treated in most detail.

HISTORY 276—**The Latin American Republics.** Professor SHEPHERD.
W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 319 U.]

A study of the several countries of Latin America since the attainment of their national independence. Special attention will be given to their economic, social, political, and intellectual conditions, and to their relations with Europe and the United States.

[HISTORY 361-362—**The American Revolution.** Professor OSGOOD.
S. at 10 and 11. 301 L.]

This course will be conducted as a lecture and investigation course and will consist of a detailed study of the sources of American history from about 1760 to the close of the Revolution.

Not given in 1909-10.]

[HISTORY 363-364—**Seminar in American Colonial History.** Professor OSGOOD.]

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Not given in 1909-10.]

HISTORY 365—European Politics and the War of 1812. Professor SLOANE.

W. and F. at 10 first or second half-year, or both by arrangement. 301 L.

Research course for the most advanced students only. It is given to selected individuals who show capacity for original research, and is open only to those who read French and German fluently. The topics are chosen by the instructor and the students work under his direction given in personal consultations twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of original authorities.

[**HISTORY 367-368—Seminar in later United States History.** Professor DUNNING.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

Subject E—Political Philosophy

HISTORY 279-280—General History of Political Theories. Professor DUNNING.

M. and W. at 10. 406 L.

Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained a degree of enlightenment above the very lowest has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from the primitive notions of primitive people to the complex and elaborate philosophical theories that have characterized the ages of highest intellectual refinement. The basis of the lectures is Dunning's *History of Political Theories* (two volumes), which covers the period from the earliest times to the middle of the eighteenth century. For the theories of the French Revolution and the nineteenth century various authorities are referred to.

[**HISTORY 281-282—American Political Philosophy.** Professor DUNNING.

M. and F. at 11. 410 L.

As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a two-fold line of discussion is followed: First, by a study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical

works of Lieber, Mulford, Brownson, Jameson, and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment. Merriam's *History of American Political Theories* will be made the basis of the course, and the method will be chiefly that of a seminar.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

HISTORY 381-382—Seminar in Political Philosophy. Professor DUNNING.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND BARNARD COLLEGE

HISTORY A1-A2—Epochs of History.

Three hours a week.

Columbia College :

Section 1, Tu., Th., and S. at 9. 301 Hm.

Section 2, M., W., and F. at 10. 301 Hm.

Section 3, Tu., Th., and S. at 10. 301 Hm.

Professor SHEPHERD (second half-year), Dr. HAYES, Mr. SAIT,
and Mr. HUTH.

Barnard College :

Section 1, Tu. and Th. at 11, and W. at 3.10.

Section 2, Tu. and Th. at 1.10, and W. at 3.10.

Section 3, Tu. and Th. at 2.10, and W. at 3.10.

Professor SHOTWELL and Miss HUTTMANN.

HISTORY 9-10—Continental European History, Modern and Contemporaneous.

Three hours a week.

Columbia College :

M., W., and F. at 1.10, and a fourth hour, for consultation, to be arranged. 502 Hm. Professor SHOTWELL and Dr. HAYES.

Barnard College :

M., W., and F. at 2.10. Professor SHOTWELL and Miss POINTS.

Prerequisite : History A1-A2.

HISTORY 11-12—A General Survey of English History. 516 Hm.
Mr. SAIT.

Three hours.

Columbia College :

Tu., Th., and S. at 11.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

[Barnard College :

M., W., and F. at 11.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

Prerequisite : History **A1-A2**.

HISTORY 13-14—History of the United States to the Close of Reconstruction.

Three hours.

Columbia College :

M., W., and F. at 2.10. 702 Hm. Professor DUNNING.

Barnard College :

M., W., and F. at 11. 339 B. Professor SHEPHERD.

Prerequisite : History **A1-A2**.

COURSES IN TEACHERS COLLEGE

HISTORY 51-52—The Literature of American History. Lectures, readings, and reports. Professor JOHNSON.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

EDUCATION 173—Theory and Practice of Teaching History in Secondary Schools. Lectures, discussions, and practical work. Five hours. Professor JOHNSON.

Class work, three hours. Tu., Th., and S. at 9.

Practical work, two hours. Hours must be arranged with the instructor before registration.

By special arrangement with the instructor, graduate students whose major subject lies outside of the department of history in Teachers College may omit the practical work of this course and register for the class work only.

Prerequisite : Eighteen hours of college history.

EDUCATION 174—Historical Bibliography for Teachers in Secondary Schools. Lectures, reports, and practical work. Five hours. Professor JOHNSON.

Class work, three hours. Tu., Th., and S. at 9.

Practical work, two hours. Hours must be arranged with the instructor before registration.

The aim of the course is to discover in the various fields of history the literature especially adapted to the needs and abilities of pupils in American secondary schools.

By special arrangement with the instructor, students may omit the practical work of this course and register for the class work only.

EDUCATION 273-274—Practicum. Four hours. Professor JOHNSON. W. at 2.10 and 3.10.

The practicum offers to advanced students opportunities for the investigation of special questions connected with the teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools and in normal schools.

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SESSION*

sA1—Europe in the Middle Ages: the Chief Political, Economic, and Intellectual Achievements. Lectures, reading, and discussion. Dr. HAYES.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 703 Hm.

sA2—Modern and Contemporary European History. Lectures, reading, and discussion. Dr. HAYES.

Five hours a week at 10.30. 703 Hm.

s13-14^b—American History: Political History of the United States from 1815 until 1889. Recitations, written tests, reports, and occasional lectures. Professor BASSETT.

Five hours a week at 8.30. 702 Hm.

s104—History of Greece: from Pericles to the Roman Conquest. Lectures, readings, papers, and discussions. Professor BOTSFORD.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 702 Hm.

s106—History of the Roman Empire: from Augustus to Constantine. Lectures, readings, papers, and discussions. Professor BOTSFORD.

Five hours a week at 10.30. 702 Hm.

s128—Seminar. English Commercial Relations with the Continent in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. Professor CHEYNEY.

Tu. at 2.30 and 3.30. 702 Hm.

s169-170^b—American History: the Period from 1789 until 1815. Lectures, reports, examination of original materials and the larger secondary sources. Professor BASSETT.

Five hours a week at 11.30. 702 Hm.

* For fuller details consult the Bulletin of Information in reference to the Summer Session.

GROUP II—POLITICS, PUBLIC LAW AND COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE

The courses in this group are not open to women.

Subject A—Constitutional Law

PUBLIC LAW 101—The Formation of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 413 L.

Includes a study of the following topics: The government of the American colonies on the eve of the Revolution; the process by which union, independence and self-government were established; the failure of the Articles of Confederation; the formation of the Federal Constitution; the fundamental principles of the system of government inaugurated in 1789; and the place of the State in that system.

(Identical with History 161.)

PUBLIC LAW 102—The Development of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 413 L.

Embraces a study of the historical development of the federal system of government through legislation, judicial decisions, and political practice. The leading decisions of the Supreme Court on great constitutional questions will be discussed in their proper historical relation, and the influence of extra-legal party practices in the actual conduct of government will be considered. The tendencies in the evolution of State constitutions will be treated as a part of the evolution of the American constitutional system.

(Identical with History 162.)

PUBLIC LAW 103-104—Comparative Politics and Government. Professor BEARD.

M. and W. at 10. 422 L.

Comprehending a study of the nature and origin of the state and government, and a comparison of the system of government prevailing in England, France, Germany, and the United States, and the generalization of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all. The administrative organization and the relations of the central institutions to the political subdivisions of the respective countries will also be treated.

PUBLIC LAW 105—Party Government in the United States. Professor BEARD.

M. and W. at 11. 413 L.

The relation of political parties to the frame-work of government; character of party antagonisms in the United States historically considered; the origin and development of party organization and machinery; the national convention and campaign; state, local, and municipal party organization; sources of strength in party machinery; ballot reform, primary legislation, and corrupt practices acts.

PUBLIC LAW 106—American State Government. Professor BEARD.

M. and W. at 11. 413 L.

Special attention will be devoted to the government of New York State with reference to tendencies and practices of other states. The principal topics will be the organization of the central government of the state and system of control over local and municipal institutions; problems of administrative control over state departments; questions of legislative organization and procedure; recent tendencies in legislative methods; character of recent legislative activities; lobbies; reference bureaus; and bill drafting.

PUBLIC LAW 203-204—The Constitutional Law of the United States. Professor GOODNOW.

M. and W. at 2.10. 422 L.

Chiefly discussion of cases. McClain, *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

PUBLIC LAW 301-302—Seminar in Constitutional and Administrative Law. Professors GOODNOW and BEARD.

M. at 1.10. 301 L.

Intended for students who are writing their theses in constitutional or administrative law. A number of questions relating to American and European law and practice will be considered in the seminar, and the research work of each student will be conducted under the personal supervision of the instructors.

Subject B—International Law

PUBLIC LAW 221—History of Diplomacy. Professor SCOTT.

M. and Tu. at 11. 405 L.

The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial, and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia.

This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia, and ending with those of recent date.

(Identical with History 255.)

PUBLIC LAW 120—History of American Diplomacy. Professor SCOTT.

M. and Tu. at 11. 405 L.

In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and methods of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend: (1) The diplomacy of the Revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the War of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the Civil War; (4) from the outbreak of that war to the present time.

(Identical with History 164.)

PUBLIC LAW 223-224—International Law. Professor SCOTT.

M. and Tu. at 3.10. 405 L.

This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.

PUBLIC LAW 321-322—Seminar in International Law. Professor SCOTT.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

Subject C—Administrative Law

PUBLIC LAW 143—Municipal Science and Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 406 L.

This course deals with municipal activities in the United States and the more important foreign countries. The principal subjects treated are: The origin and evolution of the city; the position of the city in the state government; the control of the state over the city; municipal elections; municipal organization.

PUBLIC LAW 144—History and Principles of Colonial Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 406 L.

(Identical with History 164.)

[PUBLIC LAW 146—Municipal Functions. Professor BEARD.

Organization and management of the ordinary departments of modern cities; methods of approaching transit, housing, and land questions; public ownership and operation; recent municipal progress in meliorating the conditions of city life; city planning; direct employment and contract systems; problems of administrative and public control over the management of public business.

Not given in 1909-10.]

PUBLIC LAW 241—Law of Officers (Extraordinary Legal Remedies). Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9. 422 L.

The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the law of public officers, in particular those relating to their appointment or election, their powers and duties, their rights, removal from office; the control over their action possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts, and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. Chiefly discussion of cases.

[PUBLIC LAW 246—The Law of Municipal Corporations. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9. 406 L.

Chiefly discussion of cases. Abbott, *Cases on Public Corporations*, and Smith, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.

Not given in 1909-10.]

PUBLIC LAW 248—The Law of Taxation. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9. 401 L.

Chiefly discussion of cases. Goodnow, *Cases on Taxation*.

PUBLIC LAW 341-342—Seminar in Constitutional and Administrative Law. Professors GOODNOW and BEARD.

M. at 1.10. 301 L.

(Identical with Public Law 301-302. For description see page 26.)

Subject D—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

JURISPRUDENCE 161—Elements of Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.
M., W., and F. at 10. 413 L.

This course gives a general view of the origin and development of the law and of rights, remedial and substantive; a description of the sources of the law in force in the United States; and a systematic outline of the principal branches of the law. Lectures and assigned reading.

JURISPRUDENCE 263—Roman Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 1.10. 410 L.

This course traces briefly the historical development of the Roman law, and treats of the law of persons, of things, of obligations and of succession. Lectures, with assigned reading (Muirhead, *Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome*; Sohm, *Institutes of Roman Law*). The latter part of the second half-year is devoted to a discussion of cases from the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, principally in contracts.

JURISPRUDENCE 266—History of European Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 1.10. 410 L.

This course treats (1) of early German law, including a comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Continental German customs; (2) of the development of law in the Frankish Empire; (3) of feudal law; (4) of canon law; (5) of the law merchant; (6) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (7) of the genesis and character of the modern civil codes.

(Identical with History 218.)

JURISPRUDENCE 268—Modern Civil Law of Western Europe. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 3.10. 406 L.

This course gives a general view of the private law of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. It is open only to students who have taken Course 263, or who have done equivalent work.

JURISPRUDENCE 269-270—Conflict of Laws. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Th. at 3.10. 406 L.

Within the limits of the subject, a comparison is made of theories and practice in different jurisdictions, both in civil matters and in criminal; and attention is given to the special aspects of interstate law in the United States.

JURISPRUDENCE 361-362—Seminar in Legal History. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Hours to be arranged.

Seminar for candidates for the Master's degree. The work consists in reading selected titles of the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, of mediæval law-books and of modern codes upon some special topic. Papers are presented by the members of the seminar, usually based upon a comparison of Roman and English law.

JURISPRUDENCE 363-364—Seminar in Comparative Jurisprudence. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Hours to be arranged.

Advanced seminar for candidates for the Doctor's degree.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Politics 1-2. Professor BEARD.

M., W., and F. at 9. 617 Hm.

As a part of their regular work, the students are advised, and will be expected to attend, the public lectures given on the Blumenthal foundation.

GROUP III—ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

GRADUATE COURSES

It is presumed that students who take economics, sociology or social economy as their major subject are familiar with the general principles of economics and sociology as set forth in the ordinary manuals. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the courses in Columbia College or Barnard College designated as Economics 1 and 2 (or A1 and A2) and Sociology 151-152.

The graduate courses fall under three subjects: **A**—Political Economy and Finance; **B**—Sociology and Statistics; **C**—Social Economy.

Courses numbered 200 and above are open to graduate women students upon the same terms as to men. For a description of other courses open to women see Courses in Barnard College, pages 42-43.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

ECONOMICS 101—Science of Finance. I: Public Expenditures and Revenues. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 422 L.

This course is historical, as well as comparative and critical. After giving a general introduction and tracing the history of the science of finance, it treats of the various classes of public expenditure and the fiscal principles which govern them. It describes and analyzes the different kinds of public revenues, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, fees and special assessments. Special attention is devoted to the specific American problems.

ECONOMICS 102—Science of Finance. II: Taxation, Public Debts and the Budget. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 422 L.

This course deals with the history, theories and methods of taxation in all civilized countries. It treats of such problems as the incidence and the general principles of taxation and proceeds to discuss the separate classes of taxes with special reference to American conditions. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the fiscal organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state, and local.

ECONOMICS 104—Commerce and Commercial Policy. Professor MUSSEY.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 415 L.

In this course the economic bases of modern commerce, and the significance of commerce, domestic and foreign, in its relation to American industry, will be studied. An analysis will be made of the extent and character of the foreign trade of the United States, and the nature and effect of the commercial policies of the principal commercial nations will be examined.

ECONOMICS 105—The Labor Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 415 L.

The topics considered in this course are: The rise of the factory system, factory legislation, the growth of trade unions and changes in the law in respect to them, the policies of trade unions, strikes, lockouts, arbitration and conciliation, proposed solutions of the labor problem, and the future of labor in the United States.

ECONOMICS 106—The Trust and Corporation Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 415 L.

In this course special attention is given to the trust problem as it presents itself in the United States. Among the topics considered are the rise and progress of industrial combinations, the forms of organization and policies of typical combinations, the common law and the trusts, anti-trust acts and their results, and other proposed solutions of the problem.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 107—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 422 L.

This course endeavors to present a survey of national legislation on currency, finance, and taxation, including the tariff, together with its relations to the state of industry and commerce. The chief topics discussed are: The fiscal and industrial conditions of the colonies; the financial methods of the Revolution and the Confederation; the genesis of the protective idea; the policies of the Federalists and of the Republicans; the War of 1812; the crises of 1819, 1825, and 1837; the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828; the distribution of the surplus and the Bank war; the currency problems before 1863; the era of "free trade"; the fiscal problems of the Civil War; the methods of resumption; the new industrial problems; the currency acts of 1878, 1890, and 1900; the loans of 1894-96; the tariffs of 1890, 1894, and 1897; Spanish War financiering; the crisis of 1907. The course closes with a discussion of the present fiscal and industrial situation.

(Identical with History 163.)

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 108—Railroad Problems; Economic, Social, and Legal. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 422 L.

These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public, and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. The chief problems of railway management, so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are: Financial methods, railway constructions, speculation, profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents, and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 109—Socialism. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 406 L.

The course gives an outline of the social movement during the nineteenth century, and a brief review of the doctrines of the leading French, English and German exponents of socialism, such as Babeuf, St. Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Proudhon, Louis Blanc, Robert Owen, Thompson, the English Christian Socialists, the German "philosophical" socialists, Lasalle and Rodbertus. Special attention is given to the Marxian theories, as well as to the revolt against Marxism—the revisionist movement.

ECONOMICS 110—Theories of Social Reform. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 406 L.

This course treats of certain plans for the partial reconstruction of industrial society that have been advocated in the United States, and endeavors to determine what reforms are in harmony with economic principles. It treats of the proposed single tax, of the measures advocated by the Grangers' and the Farmers' Alliance, and of those proposed by labor organizations, of the method of dealing with monopolies, and of the general relation of the state to industry.

[ECONOMICS 112—Money and Banking. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 415 L.

The purpose of this course is to supply the historical and theoretical basis necessary to a wise solution of the monetary and banking problems that are of special interest to the people of the United States.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

ECONOMICS 201—Economic Readings: Classical English Economists. Professor SEAGER.

W. at 10 and 11. 418 L.

In this course the principal theories of the English economists from Adam Smith to John Stuart Mill are studied by means of lectures, assigned readings and reports, and discussions. Special attention is given to the *Wealth of Nations*, Malthus's *Essay on Population*, the bullion controversy of 1810, the corn law controversy of 1815, and the treatises on *Political Economy* of Ricardo, Senior, and John Stuart Mill.

[**ECONOMICS 203—History of Economics to Adam Smith.** Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, and especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The writers discussed are divided as follows: (1) Antiquity; (2) the Middle Ages; (3) the Mercantilists; (4) the Physiocrats; (5) the English Precursors of Adam Smith.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

[**ECONOMICS 204—History of Economics since Adam Smith.** Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 415 L.

The chief writers discussed in this course are: (1) The English Classical School; (2) the Early British Socialists; (3) the Continental Development to 1870; (4) the Early American Writers; (5) the German Historical School; (6) the Socialists; (7) the Austrian School; (8) the Leading Contemporary Economists.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

ECONOMICS 205—Economic Theory I. Professor CLARK.

M. and W. at 2.10. 406 L.

This course discusses, first, the static laws of distribution. If the processes of industry were not changing, wages and industry would tend to adjust themselves according to certain standards. A study of the mechanism of production would then show that one part of the product is specifically attributable to labor, and that another part is imputable to capital. It is the object of the course to show that the tendency of free competition, under such conditions, is to give to labor, in the form of wages, the amount that it specifically creates, and also to give to capital, in the form of interest, what it specifically produces. The theory undertakes to prove that the earnings of labor and of capital are governed by a principle of final productivity, and that this principle must be studied on a social scale, rather than in any one department of

production. The latter part of this course enters the field of Economic Dynamics, defines an economic society and describes the forces which so act upon it as to change its structure and its mode of producing and distributing wealth.

ECONOMICS 206—Economic Theory II. Professor CLARK.

M. and W. at 2.10. 406 L.

This course continues the discussion of the dynamic laws of distribution. The processes of industry are actually progressing. Mechanical invention, emigration and other influences cause capital and labor to be applied in new ways and with enlarging results. These influences do not even repress the action of the static forces of distribution, but they bring a new set of forces into action. They create, first, employers' profits, and, later, additions to wages and interest. It is the object of the course to show how industrial progress affects the several shares in distribution under a system of competition, and how progress itself is caused, and also to determine whether the consolidations of labor and capital, which are a distinctive feature of modern industry, necessarily have the effect of repressing competition and checking progress.

It is a further purpose of the course to present the natural laws by which the increase of capital and that of labor are governed, and to discuss the manner in which the earnings of these agents are affected by the action of the state, and to present at some length the character and the effects of those obstructions which pure economic law encounters in the practical world.

[ECONOMICS 207—Theory of Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10, and 11. 415 L.

The aim of this course is to present the elementary principles of statistics and to illustrate their application by concrete studies in the most important sources of statistical material. The theoretical part of the course includes the study of averages, index-numbers, interpolation and the principles of the graphic method. Toward the end of the term a review is given of the statistical processes employed in mathematical economics and of the chief empirical results that have already been established.

Laboratory exercises are required of all students attending the course.
(Identical with Sociology 255.)

Not given in 1909-10.]

[ECONOMICS 210—Social Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10, and 11. 415 L.

(Identical with Sociology 256. For description see page 38.)

Not given in 1909-10.]

[ECONOMICS 241—The Economic and Social Evolution of Russia since 1800. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

M. and F. at 10. 418 L.

This course describes the economic development of the country, the growth of slavophil, liberal and revolutionary doctrines and parties, and the disintegration of the autocratic régime.

(Identical with History 253.)

Not given in 1909-10.]

ECONOMICS 242—Radicalism and Social Reform as reflected in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

F. at 10 and 11. 418 L.

An interpretation of the various types of modern radicalism, such as socialism, nihilism, and anarchism, and of the social and economic conditions on which they are based.

ECONOMICS 301—Seminar in Political Economy and Finance. Professors SELIGMAN, CLARK, and SEAGER.

For advanced students. Tu., 8.15-10.15 P.M. 301 L.

ECONOMICS 302—Seminar in Political Economy and Finance. Professors SELIGMAN, CLARK, and SEAGER.

For advanced students. Tu., 8.15-10.15 P.M. 301 L.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics

SOCIOLOGY 151—Principles of Sociology, Analytical and Descriptive. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 401 and 413 L.

This is a fundamental course, intended to lay a foundation for advanced work. In connection with a text-book study of theory, lectures are given on the pre-suppositions and the methods of the scientific study of society, and students are required to analyze and to classify sociological material of live interest, obtained from newspapers, reviews, and official reports.

SOCIOLOGY 152—Principles of Sociology, Historical. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 401 and 413 L.

In this course the main outlines of historical sociology are so presented as to constitute an introduction to the study of social evolution and to the theory of progress. The beginnings of social relations in animal bands are indicated, and the successive stages of anthropogenic, ethnogenic, and demogenic association are reviewed. This course is the proper preparation for Sociology 251, 252, 257, and 258.

SOCIOLOGY 153—Ethnology: Primitive Culture. Lectures, papers, and discussions. Professor FARRAND.

M. and W. at 3.10. 505 S.

This course consists of a detailed treatment of the questions involved in primitive culture, such as the origin and development of mythology, morality, and religion, education, art, social customs, etc. Students are expected to have taken Anthropology 1-2 or 101-102, or to give satisfactory evidence of previous work before being admitted to this course.

(Identical with Anthropology 105.)

SOCIOLOGY 154—Ethnology: Primitive Culture. Lectures, papers, and discussions. Professor FARRAND.

M. and W. at 3.10. 505 S.

A continuation of the preceding course, and admission to it is subject to the same conditions.

(Identical with Anthropology 106.)

SOCIOLOGY 155—The European Race and its Early History. Lectures, papers, and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

In this course the distribution of types of man in Europe and the history of their development into the modern nations are traced. The important relations of the history of civilization in Europe to the civilization in Asia and in Africa are discussed, and the traits of European civilization due to the psychologic unity of mankind are considered.

(Identical with Anthropology 111.)

SOCIOLOGY 156—The European Race and its Early History. Lectures, papers, and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

A continuation of the preceding course.

(Identical with Anthropology 112.)

[SOCIOLOGY 251—Social Evolution: Ethnic and Civil Origins. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

This course in historical sociology deals with such topics as : (1) The early distribution and ethnic composition of western European populations; (2) the original types of mind and of character, the capacity for coöperation, the cultural beliefs and the economic, legal and political habits of western European peoples; (3) early forms of the family, the origins, structure, and functions of the clan, the organization of the tribe, the rise of tribal federations, tribal feudalism, and the conversion of a gentile into a civil plan of social organization in western Europe. Early literature, legal codes and chronicles, descriptive of the Celtic and Teutonic groups which combined to form the English people before the Norman Conquest, are the chief sources made use of in this course.

(Identical with History 217.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.]

[SOCIOLOGY 252—**Social Evolution: Civilization, Liberty, and Democracy.** Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

This course comprises three parts, namely: (1) An examination of the nature of those secondary civilizations which are created by conquest, and of the policies by which they seek to maintain and to extend themselves; (2) A study of the growth and of the policies of liberty, including measures for the expansion of intellectual freedom, for the control of arbitrary authority by legality, for the repression of collective violence, and for the control of collective impulse by deliberation; (3) a study of the nature, the genesis, and the social organization of modern democracies, including an examination of the extent to which non-political associations are more or less democratic; and of the democratic ideals of equality and fraternity in their relations to social order and to liberty. The documents of English history since the Norman Conquest are the chief sources made use of in this course.

(Identical with History 256.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

[SOCIOLOGY 255—**Theory of Statistics.** Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10, and 11. 415 L.

(Identical with Economics 207. For description see page 35.)

Not given in 1909-10.

[SOCIOLOGY 256—**Social Statistics.** Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10, and 11. 415 L.

This course, which presupposes a knowledge of statistical processes (Sociology 255), begins with a detailed study of the methods and generalizations of vital statistics and leads to an examination of recent theories of population in the light of the data afforded by official publications. Toward the end of the term a review is given of the statistical methods employed in anthropometry and in eugenics, and of the chief empirical results that have already been established.

Laboratory exercises are required of all students attending the course.

(Identical with Economics 210.)

Not given in 1909-10.

SOCIOLOGY 257—**Historical Types of Society. Ancient: The Theory of Progress.** Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

The object of this course, and of Sociology 258, is to examine the fundamental types of human society as they have appeared in history, to follow the evolution of world-society, and to examine the theory of progress. Attention is given chiefly to the influence of physical environments, the early migrations and the resulting distribution of the white races, and to the social types that appeared before the rise of Grecian civilization.

(Identical with History 213.)

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIOLOGY 258—Historical Types of Society. Modern: The Theory of Progress. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 413 L.

The subject-matter of this course is found in the European societies that have flourished since the rise of Grecian civilization, and particular attention is given to the question of the extent to which they present original features attributable to specific environmental and ethnic influences.

(Identical with History 214.)

Given in 1909-10 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIOLOGY 259—Ecclesiology. Dr. BAYLES.

Tu. and F. at 4.10. 405 L.

The purpose of this course is to define the present relations of the ecclesiastical institutions to the other institutions of American society: the state, the government, marriage, family, education, and public wealth. An analysis is made of the guarantees of religious liberty contained in the federal and commonwealth constitutions; of the civil status of churches in terms of constitutional and statute law; of the methods of incorporation, of the functions of trustees, of legislative and judicial control; of denominational polity according to its type; of the functional activity of churches in their departments of legislation, administration, adjudication, discipline, and mission; of the influence of churches on ethical standards; of the distribution of nationalities among the denominations, of the territorial distribution of denominational strength, of the relation of polity to density of population, and of the current movements in and between various organizations tending toward changes of functions and structure.

SOCIOLOGY 260—Primitive Institutions in Europe. Professor SHOTWELL.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 208 L.

(Identical with History 220. For description see page 13.)

SOCIOLOGY 311—General Seminar. Sociological Theories: Historical. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 4.10. 422 L.

This is an investigation and lecture course, and is required of all students making sociology a major subject for advanced degrees. Fellows making sociology a minor subject may be admitted.

SOCIOLOGY 312—General Seminar. Sociological Theory: Systematic. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 4.10. 422 L.

This is an investigation and lecture course, and is required of all students making sociology a major subject for advanced degrees. Fellows making sociology a minor subject may be admitted.

SOCIOLOGY 315-316—Modern Problems in Social Evolution. Dr. TENNEY.

Hours to be arranged.

SOCIOLOGY 317—Advanced Seminar: Problems and Methods of Sociological Research. Professor GIDDINGS.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10, bi-weekly. 301 L.

SOCIOLOGY 318—Advanced Seminar: Dissertations in Preparation. Professor GIDDINGS.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10, bi-weekly. 301 L.

Subject C—Social Economy

SOCIAL ECONOMY 281—Misery and its Causes. Professor DEVINE.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10. 415 L.

This course is a survey of social mal-adjustments (*e.g.*, congestion of population, preventable disease, child-labor, overwork, casual employment, exploitation of employees and consumers, lack of playgrounds, obsolete educational systems, inefficiency in administration of justice); the resulting privation and degeneration; the social aspects of crime; the causes of poverty; and the conditions which are unfavorable to a normal standard of living.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 282—Efficiency and Relief. Professor DEVINE.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10. 415 L.

This course is a study of the methods by which society undertakes to relieve distress and to promote efficiency. It includes the social aspects of philanthropy and of education. Special attention is given to constructive social movements, such as those for housing and sanitary reform, and the prevention of disease and of accidents.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 283—Social Legislation relating to the Workshop and Factory. Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10. 415 L.

A comparative study of the methods and results of recent legislation in American States and European countries dealing with social problems relating to the place in which the wage-earner works and the conditions under which he works. Factory legislation, including the regulation of child-labor; industrial insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, and unemployment; employers' liability and workmen's compensation acts; old-age pensions and annuities; hours of labor; dangerous occupations; arbitration of labor disputes.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 284—Social Legislation relating to the Family, Home, and School. Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10. 415 L.

This course follows the same methods as Course 283, and treats of marriage and divorce; public poor relief; truancy; sanitation; pure

food; humane treatment of children; petty finance, including pawn brokerage, chattel mortgages, and salary loans; and public health, including contagious diseases, registration of tuberculosis, vaccination, control of milk and water supply.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 287—Social Legislation relating to City and Rural Community Life. Professor LINDSAY.

Two hours. Hours to be arranged. 415 L.

This course will be offered either as an alternative, or in addition to Course 284. Methods are the same as in Course 283. Topics: Parks and playgrounds; amusements; liquor traffic; protection of natural resources; scenic preservation; town-planning and congestion.

Given in 1910-11.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 321—Seminar in Social Economy. Professors DEVINE and LINDSAY.

F., 8-10 P.M.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 322—Seminar in Social Economy. Professors DEVINE and LINDSAY.

F., 8-10 P.M.

COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

The New York School of Philanthropy is an affiliated professional school conducted by the Charity Organization Society, under the direction of Professor LINDSAY. It offers a one-year course in social work, which includes supervised field and practice work and lecture courses aggregating not less than eight hours per week in both terms of the academic year, and a summer term of six weeks in June and July for conferences of experienced professional workers. These courses, given in the United Charities Building, are open to regular students of Columbia University, and may be credited as minors for candidates for higher degrees. The detailed program of these courses will be sent gratis upon application to the Director of the School at 105 East 22d Street, New York City, to whom all inquiries about the work and certificates of the school should be made.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE

ECONOMICS 1—Introduction to Economics. Professors SELIGMAN and MUSSEY, and Dr. AGGER.

Section 1, M. and W. at 9 in 613 Hm., F. at 1.10, 422 L.

Section 2, M. and W. at 11 in 616 Hm., F. at 1.10, 422 L.

Section 3, M. and W. at 1.10 in 607 Hm., F. at 1.10, 422 L.

Section 4, M. and W. at 1.10 in 609 Hm., F. at 1.10, 422 L.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

ECONOMICS 2—Practical Economic Problems. Professors SELIGMAN and MUSSEY, and Dr. AGGER.

Hours as in Economics 1.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

COURSES IN BARNARD COLLEGE

ECONOMICS A1—Outlines of Economics. Professor MUSSEY and Dr. AGGER.

Section 1, M., W., and S. at 10. Section 2, M. and W. at 11 and S. at 10. Sections 3 and 4, Tu., Th., and S. at 10.

ECONOMICS A2—Practical Economic Problems. Professor MUSSEY and Dr. AGGER.

Hours as in A1.

ECONOMICS 104—Commerce and Commercial Policy. Professor MUSSEY.

Tu. and Th. at 11.

(For description see page 32.)

ECONOMICS 107—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

(For description see page 32.)

ECONOMICS 108—Railroad Problems, Economic, Social, and Legal. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

(For description see page 33.)

ECONOMICS 115—Socialism and Social Reform. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10, and a third hour to be arranged.

In this course a brief study is made of the works of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Owen, and Lasalle, and a more extended study is made of Marx's treatise on capital. Recent economic changes, such as the formation of trusts and strong trade unions, are examined with a view to ascertaining what effect they have had on the modern socialistic movement. A study is made of modern semi-socialistic movements and of such reforms as have for their object the improvement of the condition of the working class. Municipal activities, factory legislation, the single tax, recent agrarian movements and measures for the regulation of monopolies are studied.

ECONOMICS 116—Labor Problems. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10, and a third hour to be arranged.

Attention in this course is divided about equally between problems connected with labor organizations—collective bargaining, strikes, arbitration, etc.; and problems whose solution involves legislation—child-labor, dangerous trades, the sweating system, immigration, etc. Lectures are supplemented by assigned readings, discussions, and special reports.

SOCIOLOGY 11—The Industrial Family. Professor MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

Prerequisite or parallel : Economics A.

Topics of the first half-year are racial composition, occupations, homes, and social life of the Industrial Family.

SOCIOLOGY 12—The Industrial Family. Professor MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

Topics of the second half-year are rents, dress, food, housing, education, and recreation as related to the standard of living.

SOCIOLOGY 13—Social Progress in Cities. Professor MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10.

Course 11-12 is recommended as a parallel.

Public agencies charged with the welfare of the community will be discussed in the first half-year.

SOCIOLOGY 14—Social Progress in Cities. Professor MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10.

Private institutions or associations working for social progress are discussed in the second half-year.

SOCIOLOGY 151—Principles of Sociology. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 401 and 413 L.

(For description see page 36.)

SOCIOLOGY 152—Principles of Sociology. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 401 and 413 L.

(For description see page 36.)

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SESSION*

Economics

81—Principles of Economics. Lectures and text-book discussion. Professor KEMMERER.

Five hours a week at 11.30. 309 Hm.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics I or A1.)

* For fuller details consult the Bulletin of Information in reference to the Summer Session.

s103—Money and Banking. Lectures and assigned reading. Professor KEMMERER.

Five hours a week at 1.30. 309 Hm.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 112.)

s105—Labor Problems. Lectures and assigned reading, Professor RAPER.

Five hours a week at 2.30. 408 Hm.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 105 or 116.)

s108—Railway Problems. Lectures and assigned reading. Professor RAPER.

Five hours a week at 3.30. 408 Hm.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 108.)

Sociology

s101—Principles of Sociology, Analytical and Descriptive. Lectures, readings, and papers. Professor GIDDINGS.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 415 L.

s102—Principles of Sociology, Historical. Lectures, readings, and papers. Professor GIDDINGS.

Five hours a week at 10.30. 415 L.

OFFICE HOURS

SPECIAL
(Sept. 20-25, 1909)

REGULAR

The DEAN or The SECRETARY	{	10-12 and 2-4	404 L. 403 L.	M. W. 3.15-4.	403 L.
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History and Political Philosophy	{	Prof. DUNNING	10-12, 2-4	704 Hm.	W. F. 3	710 Hm.
		Prof. ROBINSON	10-12, 2-4	704 Hm.	Tu. Th. 9.30-10	711 Hm.
		Prof. SLOANE	10-12, 2-4	704 Hm.	M. W. F. 2	704 Hm.
		Prof. SHEPHERD	10-12, 2-4	403 L.	M. W. 3.15-4	403 L.
		Prof. SHOTWELL	10-12, 2-4	704 Hm.	Tu. 3-4	708 Hm.
		Prof. JOHNSON	10-12, 2-4	T.	Tu. Th. 10-11	320 T.
		Mr. HUTH	10-12, 2-4	704 Hm.	M. W. 3-4	714 Hm.

Politics Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence	{	Prof. MUNROE SMITH	W. F. 10-12	409 L.	W. F. 2-3	409 L.
		Prof. GOODNOW	10-12.30	404 L.	M. W. 3-4	404 L.
		Prof. BEARD	2-4	403 L.	M. 2-4	715 Hm.
		Prof. SCOTT	M. Tu. 10-12	411 L.	M. Tu. 10-11	412 L.

Economics and Social Science	{	Prof. SELIGMAN	2-4	409 L.	Tu. Th. F. 2-3	409 L.
		Prof. GIDDINGS	10, 3	408 L.	M. 2.30, F. 1.30	408 L.
		Prof. CLARK	10-12, 2-4	409 L.	M. W. 1.30	204 W.
		Prof. SEAGER	10-12, 2-4	409 L.	Tu. Th. 2-3	403 L.
		Prof. SIMKHOVITCH	M.-Th. 10-12, 2-4	307 L.	M. W. 2-4	307 L.
		Prof. DEVINE	4.10-5	201 W.	Tu. Th. 5	201 W.
		Prof. LINDSAY	4.10-5	205 W.	Tu. Th. 4-5	205 W.
		Prof. MUSSEY	10-12, 2-4	409 L.	M. 2-3	205 W.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE—SCHEME OF ATTENDANCE

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9.00 to 9.50		Public Law 241 Prof. GOODNOW 422 L Public Law 248 Prof. GOODNOW 401 L		Public Law 241 Prof. GOODNOW 422 L Public Law 248 Prof. GOODNOW 401 L		History 115-116 Mr. HUTH 406 L
10.00 to 10.50	History 279-280 Prof. DUNNING 406 L Public Law 103-104 Prof. BEARD 422 L Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 413 L	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L History 164 Public Law 143, 144 Prof. GOODNOW 406 L Economics 106 Prof. SEAGER 415 L	History 357, 365 Prof. SLOANE 301 L History 279-280 Prof. DUNNING 406 L Public Law 103-104 Prof. BEARD 422 L Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 413 L Economics 201 Prof. SEAGER 418 L	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 410 L History 164 Public Law 143, 144 Prof. GOODNOW 406 L Economics 105 Prof. SEAGER 415 L	History 357, 365 Prof. SLOANE 301 L Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 413 L Economics 242 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 418 L	History 115-116 Mr. HUTH 406 L
11.00 to 11.50	History 255 Public Law 221 Prof. SCOTT 405 L History 164 Public Law 120 Prof. SCOTT 405 L History 267-268 Prof. DUNNING 410 L Public Law 105, 106 Prof. BEARD 413 L	History 255 Public Law 221 Prof. SCOTT 405 L History 164 Public Law 120 Prof. SCOTT 405 L Economics 104 Prof. MUSSEY 415 L Economics 105 Prof. SEAGER 415 L Sociology 155, 156 Prof. BOAS 505 S	Public Law 105, 106 Prof. BEARD 413 L Economics 201 Prof. SEAGER 418 L	Economics 104 Prof. MUSSEY 415 L Economics 105 Prof. SEAGER 415 L Sociology 155, 156 Prof. BOAS 505 S	History 267-268 Prof. DUNNING 410 L Economics 242 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 418 L	

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE—SCHEME OF ATTENDANCE—Continued

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
4.10 to 5.00	History 109 Prof. PRINCE 309 U History 223 Prof. SHOTWELL 208 L History 226 Prof. ROBINSON 208 L Sociology 311, 312 Prof. GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY 422 L	History 161, 162 Public Law 101, 102 Prof. BEARD 413 L Sociology 259 Dr. BAYLES 405 L Sociology 317, 318 Prof. GIDDINGS 301 L (bi-weekly) Social Economy 281, 282 Prof. DEVINE 415 L	History 109 Prof. PRINCE 309 U History 221 Prof. SHOTWELL 208 L History 228 Prof. ROBINSON 208 L History 275, 276 Prof. SHEPHERD 319 U Sociology 311, 312 Prof. GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY 422 L	History 220 Sociology 260 Prof. SHOTWELL 208 L History 271, 272 Prof. SHEPHERD 319 U History 321 Profs. ROBINSON, SHOTWELL, and SIMKHOVITCH 208 L Social Economy 281, 282 Prof. DEVINE 415 L	Sociology 259 Dr. BAYLES 405 L	
5.10 to 6.00	History 211-212 Prof. OLCOTT 109 L History 223 Prof. SHOTWELL 208 L History 226 Prof. ROBINSON 208 L	History 161, 162 Public Law 101, 102 Prof. BEARD 413 L Sociology 317, 318 Prof. GIDDINGS 301 L (bi-weekly) Social Economy 283, 284 Prof. LINDSAY 415 L	History 211-212 Prof. OLCOTT 109 L History 221 Prof. SHOTWELL 208 L History 228 Prof. ROBINSON 208 L History 275, 276 Prof. SHEPHERD 319 U	History 220 Sociology 260 Prof. SHOTWELL 208 L History 271, 272 Prof. SHEPHERD 319 U History 321 Profs. ROBINSON, SHOTWELL, and SIMKHOVITCH 208 L Social Economy 283, 284 Prof. LINDSAY 415 L		
8.15 to 10.15		Economics 301, 302 Profs. SELIGMAN, CLARK, and SEAGER 301 L				

Columbia University

SCOPE		OPEN TO	LEADING TO
General Culture	Columbia College	Men	A.B. or B.S.
" "	Barnard College	Women	A.B. or B.S.
Graduate non-professional courses	Political Science Philosophy Pure Science	Men and Women	A.M. and Ph.D.
Public and Private Law	School of Law (3 years)	Men	LL.B.
Practice of Medicine	College of Physicians and Surgeons (4 years)	Men	M.D.
Mining Engineering } Metallurgy }	School of Mines (4 years)	Men	E.M. Met.E. Chem. C.E. E.E. Mech.E. Chem.E.
Chemistry and Engineering—Civil, Sanitary, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical }	Schools of Chemistry and Engineering (4 years)	Men	
Architecture, Music, Design	Schools of Architecture, Music and Design	Men	
Education—elementary or secondary teaching	Teachers College (2 years)	Men and Women	
Advanced courses	Teachers College	Men and Women	Master's and Doctor's Diploma
Pharmacy	College of Pharmacy (2 and 3 years)	Men and Women	Degrees and Diplomas
There is an annual	Summer Session	Men and Women	Suitable academic credit or certification
Courses are offered both at the University and elsewhere	Extension Teaching	Men and Women	Suitable academic credit or certification

The normal preparation for Columbia College and Barnard College is the equivalent of a four-year secondary school course. The Schools of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science, and Law require for entrance a college course or its equivalent. Two years of collegiate work are prescribed for Teachers College and for the degree courses in Architecture, Music and Design and, while the minimum requirements do not at present prescribe it, the same preparation is strongly recommended in Medicine, Mines, Chemistry, and Engineering.

In the Summer Session and Extension Teaching there are no entrance tests for non-matriculants, but before being registered as candidates for degrees or diplomas, matriculants must fulfil the appropriate entrance requirements.

The program of studies in the College places the emphasis on the quality of the student's work rather than upon the time spent in residence, and is so arranged as to make it possible for a properly qualified student to complete the requirements for both the Bachelor's degree and for any one of the professional degrees of the University in six years, or, in some cases, in a shorter period.

Students registered as candidates for non-professional degrees may at the same time receive credit toward a diploma in teaching and *vice versa*.

Bulletins of Information regarding any of these courses may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, and further information will be furnished on request. A complete Catalogue, issued in December of each year, is sold for twenty-five cents.

Tenth Series, No. 6

February 26, 1910

E. B. Green



Columbia University Bulletin of Information

HISTORY ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW

COURSES OFFERED BY THE
FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
AND THE
SEVERAL UNDERGRADUATE FACULTIES

ANNOUNCEMENT

1910-11

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Published by
Columbia University
in the City of New York
Morningside Heights
New York, N. Y.

Columbia University

Bulletin of Information

(Issued 25 times during the Academic year, monthly in November and December, and weekly between February and June. Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office, Dec. 22, 1900, under Act of July 16, 1894.)

These include:

1. The President's Annual Report to the Trustees.
 2. The Catalogue of the University, issued in December, price 25 cents.
 3. The Announcements of the several Colleges and Schools, and of certain Divisions, issued in the Spring and relating to the work of the next year. These are made as accurate as possible, but the right is reserved to make changes in detail as circumstances require. The current number of any of these Announcements will be sent without charge upon application to the Secretary of the University. For information as to the various courses offered by the University consult the last page of this Announcement.
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ABRIDGED ACADEMIC CALENDAR

The academic year is thirty-seven weeks in length, ending on the second Wednesday in June. In 1910-11 the year begins on September 28, 1910, and ends on June 14, 1911. It is divided into two half-years of nineteen and eighteen weeks, respectively. In 1910-11 the second half-year begins on February 8, 1911. The Summer Session for 1910 begins on July 6 and ends on August 17.

The exercises of the University are suspended on Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and the following two days, for two weeks at Christmas, on Washington's Birthday, from the Thursday before Good Friday through the following Monday, and on Memorial Day.

The complete Academic Calendar will be found in the University catalogue and, so far as it refers to the students studying under any Faculty, in the announcement of that Faculty.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.....PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

A.B., Columbia, 1882; A.M., 1883; Ph.D., 1884; LL.D., Syracuse, 1893; Tulane, 1901; Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Yale, and University of Pennsylvania, 1902; Chicago, 1903; Manchester and St. Andrew's, 1905; Cambridge, 1907; Williams, 1908; Harvard and Dartmouth, 1909; Litt.D., Oxford, 1905.

JOHN W. BURGESS.....Ruggles Professor of Political Science and
Constitutional Law, and Dean

A.B., Amherst, 1867; A.M., 1870; LL.D., 1884; Ph.D., Princeton, 1883; Leipzig (Hon.), 1909.

MUNROE SMITH. Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

A.B., Amherst, 1874; A.M., 1880; LL.B., Columbia, 1877; LL.D., 1904; J.U.D., Göttingen, 1880; J.D., Louvain, 1909.

FRANK J. GOODNOW.....Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and
Municipal Science

A.B., Amherst, 1879; A.M., 1886; LL.D., 1898; LL.B., Columbia, 1882, *cum laude*; LL.D., 1904; Harvard, 1909.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.....McVickar Professor of Political Economy

A.B., Columbia, 1879; A.M., 1883; LL.B., 1884; Ph.D., 1884; LL.D., 1904.

WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER...Villard Professor of Germanic Philology,
and Associate Dean

A.B., Hamilton, 1881; Ph.D., Freiburg, 1881.

HERBERT L. OSGOOD.....Professor of History

A.B., Amherst, 1877; A.M., 1880; LL.D., 1907; Ph.D., Columbia, 1889.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.....Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law
and Diplomacy

A.B., Virginia, 1830; LL.D., Yale, 1901.

² WILLIAM A. DUNNING.....Lieber Professor of History and Political
Philosophy

A.B., Columbia, 1881; A.M., 1883; Ph.D., 1885; LL.D., 1904.

FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS.....Professor of Sociology and the
History of Civilization

A.B., Union, 1877; A.M., 1889; Ph.D., 1897; LL.D., Oberlin, 1900.

¹ JOHN B. CLARK.....Professor of Political Economy

A.B., Amherst, 1872; Ph.D., 1890; LL.D., 1897; LL.D., Princeton, 1896.

¹ Absent on leave 1910-11.

² Absent on leave first half-year.

- JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON.....Professor of History
A.B., Harvard, 1887; A.M., 1888; Ph.D., Freiburg, 1890.
- ¹ WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE.....Seth Low Professor of History
A.B., Columbia, 1868; L.H.D., 1887; A.M. and Ph.D., Leipzig, 1876; LL.D., Rutgers, 1898; Princeton, 1903.
- HENRY ROGERS SEAGER.....Professor of Political Economy
Ph.B., Michigan, 1890; Ph.D., Pennsylvania, 1894.
- HENRY L. MOORE.....Professor of Political Economy
A.B., Randolph-Macon, 1892; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1896.
- WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.....Professor of History, and Secretary
A.B., Columbia, 1893; A.M., 1894; Ph.D., 1896.
- JAMES T. SHOTWELL.....Professor of History
A.B., Toronto, 1898; Ph.D., Columbia, 1903.
- GEORGE W. BOTSFORD.....Professor of History
A.B., Nebraska, 1884; A.M., 1889; Ph.D., Cornell, 1891.
- VLADIMIR G. SIMKHOVITCH...Associate Professor of Economic History
Ph.D., Halle-Wittenberg, 1898.
- EDWARD THOMAS DEVINE.....Schiff Professor of Social Economy
B.A., Cornell College, Iowa, 1887; M.A., 1890; LL.D., 1904; Ph.D., Pennsylvania, 1895.
- HENRY JOHNSON.....Professor of History in Teachers College
B.L., University of Minnesota, 1889; A.M., Columbia, 1902.
- CHARLES A. BEARD.....Associate Professor of Politics
A.B., De Pauw University, 1898; A.M., Columbia, 1903; Ph.D., 1904.
- SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY.....Professor of Social Legislation
Ph.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1889; LL.D., 1909; Ph.D., Halle, 1892.
- HENRY SUZZALLO.....Professor of the Philosophy of Education
in Teachers College
A.B., Stanford, 1899; A.M., Columbia, 1902; Ph.D., 1905.
- HENRY R. MUSSEY.....Assistant Professor of Economics
A.B., Beloit, 1900; Ph.D., Columbia, 1905.
- WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE.....Professor of Law
A.M. (Hon.), Yale, 1904.
- ERNST DAENELL, Ph.D.....Kaiser Wilhelm Professor of German
History and Institutions for the year 1910-11
Professor of Modern History in the University of Kiel.

¹ Absent on leave 1910-11.

Other Officers

RICHARD J. H. GOTTHEIL . . . Professor of Rabbinical Literature and the
Semitic Languages

A.B., Columbia, 1881; Ph.D., Leipzig, 1886.

¹A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages
A.B., Columbia, 1883; A.M., 1884; L.H.D., 1885; Ph.D., 1886; LL.D., 1904.

FRANZ BOAS Professor of Anthropology
Ph.D., Kiel, 1881; LL.L., Clark, 1909.

LIVINGSTON FARRAND Professor of Anthropology
A.B., Princeton, 1888; A.M., 1891; M.D., Columbia, 1891.

JOHN D. PRINCE Professor of the Semitic Languages
A.B., Columbia, 1888; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1892.

FRIEDRICH HIRTH Dean Lung Professor of Chinese
A.M. and Ph.D., Rostock, 1869.

MRS. MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH Associate in
Social Economy in Teachers College
B.A., Boston University, 1890.

CARLTON H. HAYES Assistant Professor of History
A.B., Columbia, 1904; A.M., 1905; Ph.D., 1909.

ARTHUR C. MCGIFFERT, Ph.D., D.D.. Washburn Professor of Church
History in Union Theological Seminary

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL, S.T.B., Lic.Th. . . . Assistant Professor of
Church History in Union Theological Seminary

HAROLD HARRISON TRYON, B.A., M.A., B.D. Instructor in New
Testament and Church History in Union Theological Seminary

HENRY PETER SCRATCHLEY, M.A., B.D. Acting Professor of
Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary

GEORGE J. BAYLES Associate in Ecclesiology
A.B., Columbia, 1891; A.M., 1892; LL.B., 1893; Ph.D., 1895.

ALVAN A. TENNEY, Ph.D. Instructor in Sociology

MAUDE A. HUTTMANN, A.M.. Instructor in History in Barnard College

EUGENE E. AGGER, Ph.D. Instructor in Economics

EDWARD MCCHESNEY SAIT, A.M. Lecturer in Public Law

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN, Ph.D., Lecturer in History

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER, Ph.D. Lecturer in History

LILIAN BRANDT, A.M. Assistant in Social Economy

¹ Absent on leave second half-year.

General Statement

Students are received as candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy under the Faculty of Political Science; for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science either in Columbia College or in Barnard College, and for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Teachers College. They are also permitted to pursue special or partial courses subject to the regulations of the Faculty under which they may register.

Certain courses which may be counted toward the several degrees are also offered in the Summer Session of the University.

Students enrolled in the General, the Union, the Drew, the Jewish, St. Joseph's, or the New Brunswick, Theological Seminary, or in the School of Philanthropy in the City of New York, who may have been designated for the privilege by the authorities of these institutions, and accepted by the President of Columbia University, are admitted to the courses offered by the Faculty of Political Science free of all charge for tuition. These institutions offer reciprocal privileges to the students of Columbia University.

Teachers College, founded in 1888, and Barnard College, founded in 1889, have now become parts of the educational system of Columbia University.

Admission

There are no examinations for admission to the graduate courses under the Faculty of Political Science. Students are admitted at any time during the year. They must, however, present themselves for registration at the opening of the first or second half-year in order to obtain full credit for residence. They may present themselves for examination for a degree whenever the requirements as to residence, and as to an essay or dissertation, have been complied with. For details see the announcement of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, which may be had on application to the Secretary of the University.

The courses of instruction have been renumbered in accordance with a scheme uniform throughout the University, and attention is called to the following information which the number assigned to a course will in each case indicate:

Odd numbers indicate the first, even numbers the second, half of the academic year. Courses designated 1-2, 21-22, etc., run through both half-years. Courses numbered between 1 and 100 are, in general, elementary, and may not be offered in fulfilment of the requirements for the higher degrees (A.M. and Ph.D.). Courses numbered from 101 to 200 are primarily for students who hold a first degree but are open to undergraduates who have completed 64 points (for law 94 points), including all prescribed courses except Philosophy A and two half-year

courses in Natural Science. In general no such course may be taken without some elementary training in the same or in some allied subject. Courses from 201 to 300 are restricted to graduate students. Seminars are numbered from 301 up. Attention is called to the pamphlet entitled *Instruction for Candidates for the Degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy*, which may be had on application to the Secretary of the University, and particularly to the fact that the requirements for the higher degrees are based upon subjects and not upon courses. Students who wish to offer a subject either as a major or minor should, before registration, consult the officers of instruction concerned with regard to their selection of courses.

For conditions of admission to Columbia College and Barnard College, see the circular upon entrance examinations, which may be had upon application to the Secretary of the University.

Those graduate courses which are open to undergraduates—*i. e.*, the courses numbered from 101 to 200—are closed to women students unless announced separately as open to students of Barnard College; but all purely graduate courses in History and in Economics and Social Science are open to women graduate students who have the first degree.

Students who register for graduate courses are supposed to be familiar with the outlines of European history, ancient and modern, as well as of American history. Students who are not thus prepared are strongly recommended to take the undergraduate courses.

For information in regard to degrees, fees, fellowships, scholarships, prizes, student employment, dormitories, the Academy of Political Science, expense of living and public lectures, see the appropriate announcement either of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, or of Columbia, Barnard, or Teachers College.

Abbreviations of names of buildings: B=Barnard College; E=East; Hm=Hamilton; K=Kent; L=Library; S=Schmerhorn; T=Teachers College; U=University; W=West Hall.

Libraries

Students of the several subjects taught under the direction of the Faculty of Political Science will find New York to be a centre of library facilities unrivalled elsewhere in the United States. The library of Columbia University alone contains about 435,000 bound volumes and perhaps 100,000 items of unbound material. Upwards of 150,000 of the works available lie within the domain of history, politics, public law, jurisprudence, economics and social science. Most of them are stored in a considerable number of special study-rooms open only to authorized readers, thus affording advanced students and investigators in those fields the fullest opportunity to carry on their work in quiet rooms in the immediate vicinity of the literature of the subjects under consideration.

Since officers of the University have always been regarded as *ex-officio* members of the library staff, they are constantly consulted in the matter of purchases, and any book needed by advanced students can usually be bought at once. Thus built up around the university departments, the library has brought to Columbia a series of remarkably efficient working collections. All of them are accurately catalogued both by authors and by subjects on cards accessible to readers. The facilities of the library are enhanced by the maintenance of a system of inter-university loans through which authorities that it does not possess may be placed at the disposal of officers and students. As a designated depository, furthermore, the library receives all the publications of the United States Government, and has fairly complete sets of the legislative and diplomatic documents issued by foreign governments. It is supplied with every journal of importance, and possesses entire sets of the great *Sitzungsberichte*, *Jahrbücher*, etc.

Among the resources of the library bearing upon European history are abundant stores of epigraphic material, including the *Corpora* and many original inscriptions on stone, and of archeological material such as that furnished by the magnificent Avery collection; the *Rolls Series* and the *Calendars of State Papers*; the *Parliamentary Papers*; the *Publications of the Record Commission*; the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*; the *Documents Inédits*; the great ecclesiastical collections; many rare pamphlets relating to the French Revolution; a large amount of *Napoleana*; the Warburg collection of matter covering every phase of present conditions in Russia, and a noteworthy series of Russian public documents, the gift of Count Witte.

For the study of American history the library possesses, not only the colonial and other records published by the Federal Government and by the several states, but complete sets also of the collections of all of the state, and of many of the local, historical societies; the *Force Revolutionary Tracts*; the reports of state constitutional conventions, and the unique Townsend Library of national, state and individual records of the Civil War.

In addition to the official documentation, periodical literature and extensive collections above noted, the library offers unusual advantages to students of politics, public law, jurisprudence, economics and social science in the library of Henry Livingston Thomas, late Chief Translator of the Department of State, in that of the Holland Society of New York with its valuable collection of works of Grotius, in that of the Reform Club of the City of New York, of which it is the depository, and in a vast number of general and special works dealing with those branches of knowledge. The equipment of publications on sociological theory, the history of the family, pauperism, crime and penology is unparalleled in the country. In social economy, charities and philanthropy the Library of the New York School of Philanthropy is available.

The materials thus furnished by the University Library are richly supplemented by those in the libraries of public institutions, learned societies and civic organizations, with which New York abounds. In the list of such establishments may be placed the Lenox and Astor Libraries, with their great collections of newspapers, pamphlets and manuscripts, including at the former the Bancroft and Muñoz transcripts; the American Museum of Natural History; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the American Geographical Society; the American Numismatic Society; the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society; the New York Society; the Authors' Club; the New York Historical Society; the Long Island Historical Society; the General Theological Seminary; Union Theological Seminary, with its 100,000 volumes and 55,000 pamphlets bearing upon practically all phases of church history in Europe and America; the Hispanic Society of America, with its unique collection of materials relating to the history, institutions and culture of Spain, Portugal and Latin America; the Bar Association; the Law Institute and the Charity Organization Society. To the libraries of all of these students have access under favorable conditions. Advanced students also have at their disposal the library of the McVickar Professor of Political Economy, which contains the most complete collection of works on economics to be found in the United States.

The Academy of Political Science

Under the auspices of this body, which is in affiliation with Columbia University, opportunities are given for the discussion of questions of interest as presented in papers by specialists. Associate membership, open to students only, includes all privileges except voting and holding office. The annual dues for associate membership are \$3. All members receive the Political Science Quarterly, the official publication of the Academy, without cost.

Public Lectures

The University conducts many courses of public lectures of particular interest to students under the Faculty of Political Science. Some of these are given by distinguished foreigners, others by men prominent in public life in the United States. Certain of the courses, also, are maintained by specific endowment, such as the Beer lectures in political science, the Blumenthal lectures in politics and the Carpentier lectures in law.

Publications

Under the editorial supervision of the Faculty of Political Science, 94 monographs, comprised in 35 volumes, have been published in the series known as "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law." The firm of Longmans, Green & Co. has charge of their publication. Students

whose doctoral dissertations are accepted for inclusion in the "Studies" may secure certain financial advantages from the publication of their work in this form.

The Faculty of Political Science also edits the Political Science Quarterly, which has now reached its twenty-fifth volume.

Fellowships and Scholarships

Twelve university fellowships of the value of \$650 each are awarded annually to students under the Faculty of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. Three special fellowships also are awarded to students under the Faculty of Political Science alone. These are the George William Curtis Fellowship in Political Science, of an annual value equal to the net income of an endowment of \$10,000 accruing during a period of three years, and awarded every third year for a term of two years; the Garth Fellowship in Political Economy, of a value equal to the net annual income of a fund of \$16,250, and awarded annually; and the Schiff Fellowship in Political Science of a value of \$600 and awarded annually. The Gottsberger Fellowship, of an annual value equal to the net income of a fund of \$9,500, and awarded every second year, is open to graduates of Columbia College only, and is assigned to students under the Faculty of Political Science in rotation with the Faculties of the other non-professional schools of the University.

Twenty university scholarships of an annual value of \$150 and eight additional scholarships known as the President's University Scholarships are awarded similarly to students under the Faculty of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science. There are also four university scholarships, known as the Curtis University Scholarships, having the same value and open to women students only.

Applications must be made in writing on blanks furnished for the purpose by the Secretary of the University, and must be filed with that officer: for fellowships, on or before March 1; for scholarships, on or before May 1.

Prizes

The following prizes are open to competition by students under the Faculty of Political Science: the Bennett Prize (\$40) awarded to the student not holding a baccalaureate degree who submits the best essay upon some subject of contemporaneous interest in the domestic or foreign policy of the United States; the Grant Squires Prize (\$200) awarded every five years to the graduate student who conducts an original investigation of a sociological character which may be deemed the most meritorious; and the Toppan Prize (\$150) for the best written examination upon a paper prepared by the Professor of Constitutional Law.

Group 1—History

GRADUATE COURSES

The graduate courses fall under five subjects: A—Ancient and Oriental History; B—Medieval and Church History; C—Modern European History; D—American History; E—History of Thought and Culture.

Courses numbered 200 and above (except those included also in Group II) are open to graduate women students upon the same terms as to men.

Subject A—Ancient and Oriental History*

HISTORY 103—History of India and of Persia. Professor JACKSON.
M. and W. at 2.10. 306 U.

In the first part of this course particular attention will be given to the early history and civilization of India and of Persia. The development of these countries will then be traced with special reference to their general historical position and their present importance in relation to the West.

(Identical with Indo-Iranian 109.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 104—The Rise of Arabian Civilization and the Spread of Mohammedanism. Professor GOTTHEIL.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 309 U.

This course will treat of the geographical position of Arabia, its early history as recorded upon the monuments, the Sabæans and Himyarites, pre-Mohammedan civilization, the life of Mohammed, the rise of Mohammedanism as a religious system and as a political power, Arabic historiography, the early Caliphs, Ali and his followers, and the Abbasside Caliphs.

(Identical with Semitics 120.)

HISTORY 109—The History of Western Asia and Egypt. Professor PRINCE.

M. and W. at 3.10. 309 U.

The ancient history of Western Asia from the earliest times until the period of Alexander the Great, embracing an historical survey of early Babylonia, the Assyrian Empire, the later Babylonian Empire and the Persian rule in Babylonia, as well as a briefer discussion of the Egyptian, Phœnician and Hittite civilizations. Especial attention will be given to the points of contact between the Assyro-Babylonian historical records and the Old Testament, and to the most important ethnological problems that a study of the ancient peoples of Western Asia presents.

(Identical with Semitics 119.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter, if five students apply.

* Students whose major subject is *Ancient History* are advised to choose one minor from the courses in Greek and Roman epigraphy and archeology, and in Roman topography and numismatics, given by the Department of Classical Philology. For a description of these courses see the Announcement of the Division of Ancient and Oriental Languages and Literatures.

HISTORY 113-114—History of China. Professor HIRTH.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Continued from previous year and intended for all students, including such as do not study the Chinese language. Special attention will be paid to the cultural and economical development of China and her relations to other Asiatic nations.

HISTORY 117-118—The Development of the Roman Empire. Professor BOTSFORD.

M. and W. at 3.10. 109 L.

The following are the principal topics of the course:

I. The physical and political environment that determined the national character of Italy; the Etruscan civilization and its relation to Rome; the present status of knowledge concerning the early growth of the city; the expansion of its hegemony over Italy; the early cultural development of the peninsula under Hellenic influence.

II. The condition of the Mediterranean in the third and second centuries B. C., which favored the creation of a universal empire; the conquest of Carthage and the rapid expansion of Roman supremacy over the nearer East; the Spanish and Gallic wars; the provinces and the protected states; the birth of a Graeco-Roman civilization.

III. The transformation of the aggregate of Mediterranean states under Roman supremacy into a thoroughly organized empire—from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius; the aims and methods of the imperial government; the administration and the social and economic condition of the cities; the commercial and cultural unification of the empire; the beginnings of Christianity and the pagan reformation.

The students are expected to read and to make frequent oral or written reports to the class.

HISTORY 211-212—Roman Civilization. Professor OLCOTT.

M. and W. at 5.10. 109 L.

(Identical with Latin 229-230.)

HISTORY 215-216—History of Greece, Political, Social and Intellectual. Professor BOTSFORD.

Three hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course is planned for those who attend the lectures in History 3-4, and who wish to obtain graduate credit therefor by supplementary studies of a more advanced nature along the lines indicated by the lectures. The work is especially valuable as an introduction to Greek life and literature, and as a preparation for teaching Greek history. The instructor directs these supplementary studies through conferences with the individual members of the course.

HISTORY 217-218—Constitutional History of Greece. Professor BOTSFORD.

S. 9-11.

On the basis of Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens* and other sources this course first traces the development of the Athenian constitution from the earliest times to the fourth century B. C. Other city governments, as the Lacedaemonian and the Cretan, are treated in comparison with the Athenian. Attention is then given to the aggregation of tribes and cities in larger groups, including the amphictyonies and early political leagues such as the Boeotian, Peloponnesian and Delian, the tendencies toward national unity in the fourth century and the federal unions of the third century B. C. As a part of the work of the course the students are expected to prepare papers on special topics.

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 311-312—Seminar in Greek and Roman History. Professor BOTSFORD.

Two hours bi-weekly. Hours to be arranged.

Subject B—Medieval and Church History

HISTORY 121-122—The History of the Intellectual Class in Europe from the Greek Sophists to the French Philosophes. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. and Th. at 10.00, with a third hour to be arranged. 615 K. Tu. and Th. at 3.10, with a third hour to be arranged. 339 B.

Women students desiring to take this course will register for the afternoon section.

(For description see page 23.)

HISTORY 125-126—The History of England to 1660. Professor OSGOOD.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 615 K.

The object of this course is, by means of lectures and outside reading, to give a view of the development of the English Constitution from the fifth century to the Revolution of 1689. The work is based chiefly upon the writings of Stubbs, Gneist, Hallam, Gardiner and Ranke.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 149—Historical Geography of Europe. Professor SHEPHERD.

Tu. at 1.10 and 2.10. 614 K.

(For description see page 17.)

HISTORY 221—Later Roman Empire and Early Middle Ages. Professor SHOTWELL.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10.

This course deals with the transition from ancient to medieval history; the social and intellectual conditions in the later Roman Empire, the causes of its disintegration, the rise of Christianity and its relation to paganism, the persecutions, the triumph of the Christian church and the rise of the papacy. The course also includes a survey of the origins of the barbarian kingdoms, Merovingian and Carolingian culture, the renewed invasions of the Northmen, Saracens and Hungarians, the "dark age" and the beginnings of feudalism. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 223—Paganism and Christianity. Professor SHOTWELL.

M. at 4.10 and 5.10.

This is a research course, dealing with the non-theological aspects of the transition from paganism to Christianity. It includes a survey of the antique popular religion, the mystery cults, the attitude toward magic in the later empire, the persecutions, both pagan and Christian, the growth of religious intolerance, the lives of the saints and the place of miracle in Christian propaganda.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 224—History of European Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 1.10. 515 K.

(Identical with Jurisprudence 266. For description see page 32.)

HISTORY 225—The Later Middle Ages. Professor SHOTWELL.
M. and W. at 5.10. 615 K.

The main object of this course is to trace the general development of European civilization from the tenth century to the beginning of modern times. It will include a survey of the medieval church, feudalism, the beginnings of the modern national state (especially in France), the recovery of Roman law and the work of the lawyers, the renaissance of commerce and the history of the towns, the increase in capital and the social disorders in France and Germany, the question of apostolic poverty and the mendicant orders, the papacy and the conciliar movement. Finally an effort will be made to measure the importance of the Italian renaissance. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 226—The Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.
M. at 4.10 and 5.10.
(For description see page 18.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 227—Europe in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. Professor SHOTWELL.
M., 8-10 P.M. 614 K.

This is a research course. It deals with the structure of the medieval church, the workings of feudalism, the rôle of the towns and the rise of the national state (especially in France). Some attention will also be paid to medieval architecture and to archeology, but the greater part of the work will be based upon literary and documentary sources.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 228—The Catholic Reformation (*i. e.*, the so-called Counter Reformation) and the Council of Trent. Professor ROBINSON.
W. at 4.10 and 5.10.
(For description see page 18.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 229—General Church History. Period I: The Ancient Church to 590 A.D.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

Four hours a week.

(Identical with Church History 1.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 230—General Church History. Periods II and III: The Medieval and Modern Church, 590-1789.* Professor ROCKWELL.

^{2.4}_{11.2} Four hours a week.

In this course the emphasis is put on the modern period; a fuller treatment of the Medieval Church is offered in History 234.

(Identical with Church History 2.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 231—History of Christian Doctrine. I: History of Thought in the Primitive and Catholic Church.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

Tu., W., Th. and F. at 10.

*See note, page 17.

The design of this course is to trace and explain the rise and development of the controlling religious conceptions of the Primitive and Catholic Church.

(Identical with Church History 3.)

HISTORY 232—History of Christian Doctrine. II: History of Protestant Thought.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

Tu., W., Th. and F. at 10.

A continuation of the preceding course, which aims to do for Protestant thought what History 231 does for the thought of the Primitive and Catholic Church.

(Identical with Church History 4.)

HISTORY 234—Medieval Church History, 590-1517.* Professor ROCKWELL.

Tu. and Th. at 12.

The conversion of the Germans; the growth and decay of the papal monarchy; monasticism; scholasticism; mysticism.

(Identical with Church History 6.)

HISTORY 235—European Church History in the Nineteenth Century.* Professor ROCKWELL.

W. and F. at 9.

The age of revolution; Ultramontaniam and the rise of the modern Protestant situation.

(Identical with Church History 7.)

HISTORY 236—English Church History (Reformation and Post-Reformation Periods).* Professor MCGIFFERT.

Two hours a week.

Deals particularly with the institutional history of the English Church, and also with religious life in England, both within and without the Establishment.

(Identical with Church History 8.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 237—American Church History.* Professor ROCKWELL.

Two hours a week.

The spread of Christianity in North America; movements of Christian life and thought; history and characteristics of the leading denominations.

(Identical with Church History 9.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 238—History of Early Christian Literature.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

Two hours a week.

Deals with the literature of the first three centuries of the Christian Church.

(Identical with Church History 10.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 239—History of the New Testament Canon, with reading in the sources.* Mr. TRYON.

M. and W. at 11.

(Identical with Church History 13.)

* See note on page 17.

HISTORY 240—History of New Testament Times.* Mr. TRYON.

M. and W. at 11.

(Identical with Church History 14.)

HISTORY 241—Readings in the Early Fathers.* Mr. TRYON.

Two hours a week.

Conferences on the reading required in History 229, from which selections will be made for reading in the original, with critical and historical comment. Not restricted to those taking History 229.

(Identical with Church History 15.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 242—History of the Papacy.* Mr. TRYON.

Two hours a week.

Readings in the sources, with critical and historical comment. Intended to supplement History 230, but open also to those not taking this course.

(Identical with Church History 16.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 243—Christianity in the Light of its History.* Professor MCGIFFERT.

W. and F. at 2.

A study of the genius of Christianity.

(Identical with Church History 21.)

HISTORY 245—The Church during the First Three Centuries.* Professor SCRATCHLEY.

Two hours a week.

HISTORY 246—The Church from the Council of Nicaea to Charlemagne.* Professor SCRATCHLEY.

Two hours a week.

HISTORY 247—The Church of England.* Professor SCRATCHLEY.

Two hours a week.

HISTORY 248—The Church from Charlemagne to Modern Times, exclusive of England.* Professor SCRATCHLEY.

Two hours a week.

HISTORY 315-316—Historical Seminar.* Professors MCGIFFERT and ROCKWELL.

Th. at 3 and 4.

Open to a limited number of students of high standing after personal application to Professor McGiffert.

(Identical with Church History 51-52.)

HISTORY 317-318.—Religious Thought in France in the Eighteenth Century. Professor MCGIFFERT.

½ Tu. at 3 and 4.

*See note, page 17.

A research course open to graduates and other advanced students.

(Identical with Church History 103-104.)

HISTORY 319-320—Historical Training Class.* Professor ROCKWELL.
F. at 3 and 4.

The first term is given to historical bibliography with the aim of affording practice in finding quickly the sources and literature most valuable for Church History. The second term is devoted to a study of the principles of historical investigation, with a consideration of the methods and aims of leading ecclesiastical historians. Open to graduates and other advanced students who may desire to specialize in history.

(Identical with Church History 101-102.)

HISTORY 321—Historical Bibliography; The Sources of European History; Methods of Historical Study. Professors ROBINSON, SHOTWELL and SIMKHOVITCH.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 614 K.

This course aims to introduce the student to the various classes of sources, and will include practical exercises in the use of bibliographical apparatus. The chief theories of the scope and nature of historical research will also be discussed. Langlois and Seignobos' *Introduction to the Study of History* will be read.

HISTORY 331—Seminar. Critical Exercises in the Historical Writers of the Middle Ages. Professor DAENELL.

Hours to be arranged.

Students intending to join this seminar are requested to provide themselves with Adami's "*Gesta Hammaburgensis ecclesiae Pontificum*," published by Hahn at Hanover, latest edition.

Subject C—Modern European History

HISTORY 149—Historical Geography of Europe. Professor SHEPHERD.
Tu. at 1.10 and 2.10. 614 K.

An examination of physical features, routes of trade and travel, distribution of peoples and states, changes in territorial ownership and shifting of boundaries, in their relation to the development of Europe since the break-up of the Roman Empire. The course will afford a practical training in the use of historical atlases and of maps in general, as aids to the study of history.

HISTORY 150—Historical Geography of European Expansion. Professor SHEPHERD.

Tu. at 1.10 and 2.10. 614 K.
(For description see History 149.)

* These courses, given at the Union Theological Seminary, may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. History 229 and 230 are designed to cover in outline the history of the Church from the first century to the last decade of the eighteenth; and History 231 and 232, the history of Christian thought from the beginning to the present time. In each course the students are required to do a certain amount of reading in the works of the Fathers and other great leaders and thinkers, and also to prepare a historical essay containing the results of a direct study of assigned sources. The other courses supplement these general courses and aim to give a fuller knowledge of particular periods and, in the case of History 315-316, 317-318 and 319-320, to afford special training in independent historical investigation.

† These courses are given at the General Theological Seminary, and may be taken to make up a minor subject for the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

HISTORY 151-152—Continental European History, 1815-1910. Dr. HAZEN.

M. and Tu. at 11.00. 614 K-

The spread of democratic principles since 1815; the growth of the present political institutions of the European nations; the achievement of national unity in Italy and Germany; the rise of the Balkan States; the growth of colonial empires; the relations of Europe with the far East.

HISTORY 153—Contemporary European History since 1848. Professor SLOANE.

M., W., and F., at 1.10, with a fourth hour by arrangement.

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 155—The Social History of England. Professor SHOTWELL.

M. and W. at 3.10. 615 K.

(For description see page 24.)

HISTORY 156—The Social History of England in the Nineteenth Century. Professor SHOTWELL.

M. and W. at 3.10. 615 K.

(For description see page 24.)

HISTORY 157-158—History of Great Britain, principally during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Professor OSGOOD.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

In this course a somewhat detailed account will be given of the political development of England during the last two centuries. Reference will also be made to the relations with Scotland and Ireland. This part of the course will be a continuation of History 125-126. Lectures and assigned readings.

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 164—History and Principles of Colonial Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 509 K.

(Identical with Public Law 144.)

HISTORY 190—The Development of the World's Commerce from the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time, with special reference to Germany. Professor DAENELL.

W. and F. at 11. 614 K.

HISTORY 226—The Protestant Revolt. Professor ROBINSON.

M. at 4.10 and 5.10.

This course will consist in a critical study of the antecedents and nature of the Protestant Revolt, with especial attention to the influence of the Humanists and to Luther's rôle as leader of the revolt in Germany. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 228—The Catholic Reformation (*i. e.*, the so-called Counter Reformation) and the Council of Trent. Professor ROBINSON.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10.

This is a research course open only to those who have taken or are taking History 226, which it is designed to supplement. It will be a study of the changes which took place in the medieval church, whether as a result or not of the Protestant Revolt.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 251—History of Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

M. and Tu. at 11. 515 K.

(Identical with Public Law 221. For description see page 30.)

HISTORY 252—The Reforms of the French Revolution. Professor ROBINSON.

M. at 4.10 and 5.10. 615 K.

This course does not deal primarily with the political history but with the great and permanent achievements of the Revolution; it includes a description of the organization of the French monarchy under Louis XVI; the development of the spirit of reform in Europe; "benevolent despotism"; the progress of reform in France to the completion of the constitution of 1791. Lectures and discussions.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 253—The Economic and Social Evolution of Russia since 1800. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

M. and F. at 10.

(Identical with Economics 241. For description see pages 37, 38.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 254—The Progress of the French Revolution (1789-1800), with special attention to the sources. Professor ROBINSON.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10. 615 K.

This is a research course open to those only who have taken, or are taking, History 252, which it is designed to supplement. A good knowledge of French is, of course, required.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 269—History of Spain. Professor SHEPHERD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

Studies the institutions and culture of Spain, and incidentally of Portugal, with especial reference to the period between the fifteenth century and the nineteenth, so as to indicate the types of civilization carried by those countries to America.

HISTORY 321—Historical Bibliography; The Sources of European History; Methods of Historical Study. Professors ROBINSON, SHOTWELL and SIMKHOVITCH.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10. 614 K.

(For description see page 17.)

HISTORY 356—Seminar in the Social History of England during the Industrial Revolution. Professor SHOTWELL.

M. at 8. 614 K.

HISTORY 357—The Work of Napoleon. Professor SLOANE.

W. and F. at 10, first or second half-year, or both by arrangement.

This is a research course for the most advanced students only. It is open to such selected individuals as give evidence of capacity for original research, and the ability to read French and German fluently is indispensable to admission. The topics are chosen by the instructor, and the student works under his direction, given in personal consultations, twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs, thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of original authorities.

Not given in 1910-11.

Subject D—American History**HISTORY 150—Historical Geography of European Expansion.** Professor SHEPHERD.

Tu. at 1.10 and 2.10. 614 K.

While following the general plan of History 149 in its application to the territorial history of the European colonies and dependencies in the world at large, the several processes of discovery, exploration, conquest, occupation and cession will be considered chiefly in their relation to America.

HISTORY 161—The Formation of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 405 K.

(Identical with Public Law 101. For description see page 29.)

HISTORY 162—The Development of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 405 K.

(Identical with Public Law 102. For description see page 29.)

HISTORY 163—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

(Identical with Economics 107. For description see page 35.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 166—History of American Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

M. and Tu. at 11. 515 K.

(Identical with Public Law 120. For description see page 30.)

HISTORY 261-262—American Colonial History during the Seventeenth Century. Professor OSGOOD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This is an advanced lecture and investigation course. The subjects of study will be chiefly the corporation (or colony of the New England type) and the proprietary province, as forms of colonial government. The early history of Virginia as a royal province will also be considered. The beginning of efforts on the part of Great Britain to assert imperial control over the colonies will also be traced. This course is open only to approved candidates for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees, and to such special students as receive permission to attend.

HISTORY 263-264—American Colonial History during the Eighteenth Century. Professor OSGOOD.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

This course begins at 1690 and ends at 1760. It is devoted to the study of the royal province as a form of colonial government, and of the British system and policy of colonial administration during the period of intercolonial wars. It is both a continuation of the preceding course and an introduction to the study of the American Revolution. It is open to the same class of students as History 261-262, and the method of instruction is the same as in that course.

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 267-268—The United States from 1850, with special reference to the Civil War and Reconstruction. Professor DUNNING.

M. and F. at 11.

The chief object of this course is to describe the constitutional principles that came into play during the period from 1850 to 1884. Among the topics discussed in more or less detail are: The principles of the appeal to arms; the nature and scope of the "war power"; the status of the negro as affected by the war; the various theories of Reconstruction; the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution; the actual process of Reconstruction; the so-called "force legislation," and the ultimate undoing of Reconstruction. In addition to these constitutional topics, the general political and social progress of the nation is treated.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 271—Spanish and French Colonization in the United States from 1513 to 1731. Professor SHEPHERD.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10.

Traces the course of settlement by the Spaniards in Florida, New Mexico and Texas, and by the French in the region about the Great Lakes and in the Louisiana country. The motives and methods concerned in the process will be described, and compared with the elements involved in English colonization.

HISTORY 272—Spanish and French Colonization in the United States from 1731 to 1821. Professor SHEPHERD.

W. at 4.10 and 5.10.

A continuation of the preceding course, with especial reference to the lapse of French dominion and the extension of Spanish power in their bearing upon the conversion of the English colonies into the United States, and upon the subsequent relations between this country and Spain. The Spanish and the French types of civilization will be described, and compared with Anglo-American characteristics and institutions.

HISTORY 275—Colonial Latin America. Professor SHEPHERD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 614 K.

A study of Spanish and Portuguese dominion in America, exclusive of the continental area of the United States. The forms of government and their operation, trade and industry, social characteristics and the influence of the Church will be described with particular regard to the development of colonial ideas and institutions that have left a more or less abiding impress upon Latin America.

HISTORY 276—The Republics of Latin America. Professor SHEPHERD.
Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 614 K.

This course is open only to students who have taken History 275. It will describe the stage of culture in Latin America at the close of the colonial period, as compared with that of the United States at the beginning of its national career; the peculiar nature of the wars of independence; the adverse circumstances under which the republics have struggled to secure and maintain stability; their relations with Europe and the United States, and their economic, social, political and intellectual condition at the present time.

HISTORY 361-362—The American Revolution. Professor OSGOOD.
S. at 10 and 11. 614 K.

This course will be conducted as a lecture and investigation course, and will consist of a detailed study of the sources of American history from about 1760 to the close of the Revolution.

HISTORY 363-364—Seminar in American Colonial History. Professor OSGOOD.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

HISTORY 365—European Politics and the War of 1812. Professor SLOANE.

W. and F. at 10, first or second half-year, or both by arrangement.

Research course for the most advanced students only. It is given to selected individuals who show capacity for original research, and is open only to those who read French and German fluently. The topics are chosen by the instructor, and the students work under his direction given in personal consultations twice a week. The papers prepared are expected to be short monographs thoroughly discussing the theme on the basis of original authorities.

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 367-368—Seminar in later United States History. Professor DUNNING.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

Subject E—History of Thought and Culture

HISTORY 119—Ethnology: Primitive Culture. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor FARRAND.

M. and W. at 3.10. 505 S.

(Identical with Sociology 153 and Anthropology 105. For description see page 38.)

HISTORY 120—Ethnology: Primitive Culture. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor FARRAND.

M. and W. at 3.10. 505 S.

(Identical with Sociology 154 and Anthropology 106. For description see page 38.)

HISTORY 121-122—The History of the Intellectual Class in Europe from the Greek Sophists to the French Philosophes. Professor ROBINSON.

Tu. and Th. at 10, with a third hour to be arranged. 615 K. Tu. and Th. at 3.10, with a third hour to be arranged. 339 B.

Women students desiring to take this course will register for the afternoon section.

The object of this course is to trace the changing intellectual interests and attitude of mind of the educated class from Socrates and Plato to Voltaire and Rousseau. The general range of Greek culture, especially as inherited by the Romans, will form a background for an estimate of the Christian conception of man and the world as represented in Augustine's *City of God*. Miracles, allegory, monasticism, the "dark age," the "Twelfth century Renaissance," the revival of Aristotle, the universities and the general nature of the scholastic learning, will occupy the first half-year. The second term will be devoted to Roger Bacon and the beginnings of modern experimental science, Peter Dubois, Marsiglio of Padua, Dante, Humanism from Petrarch to Erasmus, the invention of printing, the intellectual aspects of the Protestant Revolt, astrology, witchcraft, Bacon's Advancement of Learning, the genesis of the spirit of progress, the Deists and the Encyclopædists.

HISTORY 123—The Races of Europe. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

(Identical with Sociology 155 and Anthropology 111. For description see page 39.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 124—The Races of Europe. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

(Identical with Sociology 156 and Anthropology 112. For description see page 39.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 127—Ethnography of Siberia and North America. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

(Identical with Sociology 157 and Anthropology 107. For description see page 39.)

HISTORY 128—Ethnography of Central and South America. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

(Identical with Sociology 158 and Anthropology 108. (For description see page 39.)

HISTORY 155—The Social History of England. Professor SHOTWELL.
M. and W. at 3.10. 615 K.

This course deals mainly with the history of work and of the working classes in England, down to and including the Industrial Revolution. After a preliminary survey of the primitive institutions, it will take up such phases of the social history of England as the manorial system, serfdom, peasant revolts, the growth of national consciousness, the rôle of England in the expansion of Europe and, finally, the great inventions of the eighteenth century. This course, like History 156, to which it furnishes the introduction, is distinctly historical and not a course in economic theory.

HISTORY 156—The Social History of England in the Nineteenth Century. Professor SHOTWELL.

M. and W. at 3.10. 615 K.

This course is practically a continuation of History 155. It carries on the history of mechanical inventions, and attempts to measure historically their importance in the events and movements of the nineteenth century in England. It deals mainly with the rise of the industrial proletariat, and includes a survey of criminal law, the chartist movement, repressive and reform legislation, and the social movements of more recent times.

HISTORY 159—History of Socialism. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 515 K.

(Identical with Economics 109. For description see page 35.)

HISTORY 183-184—Moral and Political Philosophy. Professor DEWEY.

M. and W. at 1.10.

A discussion of the rights and duties involved in social organization, with especial reference to the historic evolution and present problems of justice and charity and to the moral problems involved in the economic organization of society.

(Identical with Philosophy 131-132.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 211-212—Roman Civilization. Professor OLCOTT.

M. and W. at 5.10. 109 L.

(Identical with Latin 229-230.)

HISTORY 213—Historical Types of Society. Ancient: The Theory of Progress. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10.

(Identical with Sociology 257. For description see page 40.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 214—Historical Types of Society. Modern: The Theory of Progress. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10.

(Identical with Sociology 258. For description see page 40.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 220—Primitive Institutions in Europe. Professor SHOTWELL.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10.

This course deals with the persistence in European institutions, customs, laws and religions of those phenomena of primitive life which are connected directly with magic and taboo. The field covered is mainly that of the later Roman Empire, early Christianity and the Germanic peoples. Lectures and discussions.

(Identical with Sociology 260.)

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 255—Social Evolution: Ethnic and Civil Origins. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 515 K.

(Identical with Sociology 251. For description see page 40.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 256—Social Evolution: Civilization, Liberty and Democracy. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 515 K.

(Identical with Sociology 252. For description see page 40.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 260—Radicalism and Social Reform as reflected in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

F. at 10 and 11. 405 K.

(Identical with Economics 242. For description see page 38.)

HISTORY 279—General History of Political Theories, Ancient and Medieval. Professor DUNNING.

M. and W. at 10.

Every people known to history has possessed some form, however vague and primitive, of political government. Every people which has attained any important degree of enlightenment has been permeated by some ideas, more or less systematic, as to the origin, nature and limitations of governmental authority. It is the purpose of this course to trace historically the development of these ideas, from their earliest expression among the Greeks to the form taken by them in the sixteenth century, A. D. The basis of the lectures is Dunning's *History of Political Theories* (two volumes).

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 280—General History of Modern Political Theories. Professor DUNNING.

M. and W. at 10. 615 K.

This is a continuation of the preceding course through the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It deals in particular with the philosophical ideas about politics and government that have been brought into prominence by the revolutionary movements during this period.

HISTORY 281—American Political Philosophy before 1850. Professor DUNNING.

M. and F. at 11.

As the first nation to realize in practice many of the principles that characterize the modern state, the United States offers special opportunities for research to the student of political philosophy. In this course a two-fold line of discussion is followed: First, by a

study of the various documents of the revolutionary era, the Declaration of Independence, the constitutions, national and commonwealth, and other state papers, the dominant ideas of the people are derived from their official records. Second, the writings of the leading statesmen like Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun and Webster, as well as the more systematic and philosophical works of Lieber and others, are analyzed and subjected to critical comment. Merriam's *History of American Political Theories* will be made the basis of the course, and the method will be chiefly that of a seminar.

Not given in 1910-11.

HISTORY 282—American Political Philosophy since 1850. Professor DUNNING.

M. and F. at 11. 615 K.

In this course, continuing the preceding, the central theme of investigation and discussion is the transforming influence of the Civil War and its results on the conceptions of nation, constitution, government, law, liberty and the other fundamental ideas of modern political science. The method is the same as in History 281. Statesmen like Lincoln and Sumner, and philosophers like Mulford, Brownson and Hurd, are especially examined.

HISTORY 381-382—Seminar in Political Philosophy. Professor DUNNING.

One hour a week. Hour to be arranged.

Not given in 1910-11.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE AND BARNARD COLLEGE

HISTORY A1-A2—Epochs of European History.

Three hours a week.

Columbia College:

Section 1, Tu., Th., and S. at 9. 702 Hm.

Section 2, Tu., Th., and S. at 10. 702 Hm.

Section 3, M., W., and F. at 10. 702 Hm.

Section 4, M., W., and F. at 1.10. 702 Hm.

Section 5, M., W., and F. at 2.10. 702 Hm.

Professor HAYES, Dr. SCHUYLER, and Mr. SAIT.

Barnard College:

Section 1, Tu. and Th. at 11, and W. at 3.10.

Section 2, Tu. and Th. at 1.10, and W. at 3.10'

Section 3, Tu. and Th. at 2.10, and W. at 3.10.

Miss HUTTMANN.

HISTORY 3-4—Greece and Early Italy. Professor BOTSFORD.

Columbia College:

M., W. and F. at 11. 707 Hm.

Barnard College:

M., W. and F. at 10. 339 B.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

Prerequisite: **History A1-A2.**

HISTORY 5-6—The Roman Empire. Professor BOTSFORD.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

HISTORY 9-10—European History, Modern and Contemporaneous.

Columbia College:

Two lectures and three hours of laboratory work, counting as a four-hour course. Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 702 Hm. Tu. or Th. 2.10-5. 716 Hm. Professor HAYES and Dr. SCHUYLER.

Barnard College:

M., W., and F. at 1.10, and a fourth hour, for consultation, to be arranged. 339 B. Professor SHOTWELL.

Prerequisite: **History A1-A2.**

HISTORY 13—History of the United States from 1783 to the War with Mexico.

Three hours.

Columbia College:

M., W., and F. at 2.10. 703 Hm. Dr. SCHUYLER.

Barnard College:

M., W., and F. at 11. 339 B. Professor SHEPHERD.

Prerequisite: **History A1-A2.**

HISTORY 14—History of the United States since the War with Mexico.

Three hours.

Columbia College:

M., W., and F. at 2.10. 703 Hm. Professor DUNNING.

Barnard College:

M., W., and F. at 11. 339 B. Professor SHEPHERD.

Prerequisite: **History A1-A2.**

COURSES IN TEACHERS COLLEGE

HISTORY 51-52—The Literature of American History. Lectures readings and reports. Professor JOHNSON.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

EDUCATION 173-174—Theory and Practice of Teaching History in Secondary Schools. Lectures, discussions and practical work. Six hours. Professor JOHNSON.

Class work, four hours. Tu. and Th. at 9.

Practical work, two hours. Hours must be arranged with the instructor before registration.

By special arrangement with the instructor, graduate students whose major subject lies outside of the department of history in Teachers College may omit the practical work of this course and register for the class work only.

Prerequisite: Eighteen hours of college history.

EDUCATION 273-274—Practicum. Four hours. Professor JOHNSON.
W. at 2.10 and 3.10.

The practicum offers to advanced students opportunities for the investigation of special questions connected with the teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools and in normal schools.

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SESSION*

sA1—Europe in the Middle Ages: the Chief Political, Economic and Intellectual Achievements. Lectures, reading and discussion. Professor HAYES.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 702 Hm.

This course is the equivalent of **History A1** in Columbia College. Students may count this course toward the A. B. and B. S. degrees, but not in conjunction with **sA2**.

sA2—Modern and Contemporary European History. Lectures, reading and discussion. Professor HAYES.

Five hours a week at 10.30. 702 Hm.

s13-14b—American History: Political History of the United States from 1815 to 1839. Recitations, written tests, reports and occasional lectures. Professor BASSETT.

Five hours a week at 8.30. 702 Hm.

s115-116b—Roman Politics. Research course. Professor ABBOTT.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 502 Hm.

(Identical with Latin s155-156.)

s156—The Social History of England in the Nineteenth Century. Lectures, readings and discussion. Professor SHOTWELL.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 602 Hm.

s162b—American History from 1815 to 1837. Lectures, reports, examination of original materials and familiarity with the larger secondary sources. Professor BASSETT.

Five hours a week at 9.30. 717 Hm.

s356—Seminar in the Social History of England during the Industrial Revolution. Professor SHOTWELL.

Five hours a week at 8.30. 301 L.

* For fuller details consult the Bulletin of Information in reference to the Summer Session.

Group 2—Politics, Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

The courses in this group are not open to women.

Subject A—Constitutional Law

PUBLIC LAW 101—The Formation of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 405 K.

Includes a study of the following topics: The government of the American colonies on the eve of the Revolution; the process by which union, independence and self-government were established; the failure of the Articles of Confederation; the formation of the Federal Constitution; the fundamental principles of the system of government inaugurated in 1789; and the place of the State in that system.

(Identical with History 161.)

PUBLIC LAW 102—The Development of the American Constitutional System. Professor BEARD.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10. 405 K.

Embraces a study of the historical development of the federal system of government through legislation, judicial decisions and political practice. The leading decisions of the Supreme Court on great constitutional questions will be discussed in their proper historical relation, and the influence of extra-legal party practices in the actual conduct of government will be considered. The tendencies in the evolution of State constitutions will be treated as a part of the evolution of the American constitutional system.

(Identical with History 162.)

PUBLIC LAW 103-104—Comparative Politics and Government. Professor BEARD.

M. and W. at 10. 405 K.

Comprehending a study of the nature and origin of the state and government, and a comparison of the system of government prevailing in England, France, Germany and the United States, and the generalization of the fundamental principles of public law common to them all. The administrative organization and the relations of the central institutions to the political subdivisions of the respective countries will also be treated.

PUBLIC LAW 105—Party Government in the United States. Professor BEARD.

M. and W. at 11. 405 K.

The relation of political parties to the framework of government; the character of party antagonisms in the United States historically considered; the origin and development of party organization and machinery; the national convention and campaign; state, local and municipal party organization; sources of strength in party machinery; ballot reform, primary legislation and corrupt practices acts.

PUBLIC LAW 106—American State Government. Professor BEARD.
M. and W. at 11. 405 K.

Special attention will be devoted to the government of New York State with reference to tendencies and practices of other states. The principal topics will be the organization of the central government of the state and system of control over local and municipal institutions; problems of administrative control over state departments; questions of legislative organization and procedure; recent tendencies in legislative methods; character of recent legislative activities; lobbies; reference bureaus; and bill drafting.

PUBLIC LAW 202—Introduction to Constitutional Law. Professor GUTHRIE.

M. at 9. 405 K.

A consideration of the leading principles of constitutional interpretation as developed in English and American decisions.

PUBLIC LAW 203-204—The Constitutional Law of the United States. Professor GOODNOW.

M. and W. at 2.10. 411 K.

Chiefly discussion of cases. McClain, *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

PUBLIC LAW 301-302—Seminar in Constitutional and Administrative Law. Professors GOODNOW and BEARD.

M. at 1.10. 509 K.

Intended for students who are writing their theses in constitutional or administrative law. A number of questions relating to American and European law and practice will be considered in the seminar, and the research work of each student will be conducted under the personal supervision of the instructors.

Subject B—International Law

PUBLIC LAW 120—History of American Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

M. and Tu. at 11. 515 K.

In the study of American diplomacy special attention will be given to the history and methods of the diplomacy of the United States. The course will comprehend: (1) The diplomacy of the Revolution; (2) the period from the Treaty of Peace of 1783 to the termination of the War of 1812; (3) from the termination of that war to the Civil War; (4) from the outbreak of that war to the present time.

(Identical with History 166.)

PUBLIC LAW 221—History of Diplomacy. Professor J. B. MOORE.

M. and Tu. at 11. 515 K.

The object of this course is to exhibit the evolution of the relations between independent states and the manner in which those relations are conducted. The history of the diplomatic system of Europe is traced from its beginnings to the present time, and an exposition is given of the religious, dynastic, territorial and commercial struggles of which that system is the result. The first part of the course relates to the development of the European concert prior to the Peace of Westphalia. This is followed by an examination of the most important of the general European treaties, beginning with those concluded at the Congress of Westphalia, and ending with those of recent date.

(Identical with History 251.)

PUBLIC LAW 223-224. International Law. Professor J. B. MOORE.
M. and Tu. at 3.10. 411 K.

This course treats of the general principles of international law, as it has been developed by positive agreement, in the form of treaties and conventions, and by common usage as shown in legislation, in the decisions of international tribunals and of municipal courts, and in the conduct of nations. The rules thus discovered are discussed in the light of the principles of reason and justice, as scientifically presented by writers on international law, and an effort is made to trace the systematic establishment of the rules which govern intercourse among nations at the present day.

PUBLIC LAW 321-322—Seminar in International Law. Professor J. B. MOORE.

Two hours a week. Hours to be arranged.

Subject C—Administrative Law

PUBLIC LAW 143—Municipal Science and Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 405 K.

This course deals with municipal activities in the United States and the more important foreign countries. The principal subjects treated are: The origin and evolution of the city; the position of the city in the state government; the control of the state over the city; municipal elections; municipal organization.

PUBLIC LAW 144—History and Principles of Colonial Administration. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 509 K.

(Identical with History 164.)

PUBLIC LAW 146—Municipal Functions. Professor BEARD.

Organization and management of the ordinary departments of modern cities; method; of approaching transit, housing and land questions; public ownership and operation; recent municipal progress in meliorating the conditions of city life; city planning; direct employment and contract systems; problems of administrative and public control over the management of public business.

Not given in 1910-11.

PUBLIC LAW 241—Law of Officers (Extraordinary Legal Remedies). Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9. 405 K.

The purpose of this course is to present the general principles of the law of public officers, in particular those relating to their appointment or election, their powers and duties, their rights, removal from office; the control over their action possessed by the higher administrative officers, the courts and the legislature. Special attention will here be paid to the writs of *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, *habeas corpus* and prohibition, and their statutory substitutes, by means of which the courts exercise their control over the administration. Chiefly discussion of cases.

PUBLIC LAW 246—The Law of Municipal Corporations. Professor GOODNOW.

Tu. and Th. at 9. 405 K.

Chiefly discussion of cases. Abbott, *Cases on Public Corporations*, and Smith, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.

PUBLIC LAW 248—The Law of Taxation. Professor GOODNOW.
Tu. and Th. at 9.

Chiefly discussion of cases. Goodnow, *Cases on Taxation*.

Not given in 1910-11.

PUBLIC LAW 341-342—Seminar in Constitutional and Administrative Law. Professors GOODNOW and BEARD.

M. at 1.10. 509 K.

(Identical with Public Law 301-302. For description see page 30.)

Subject D—Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence

JURISPRUDENCE 161—Elements of Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.
M., W., and F. at 10. 401 K.

This course gives a general view of the origin and development of the law and of rights, remedial and substantive; a description of the sources of the law in force in the United States; and a systematic outline of the principal branches of the law. Lectures and assigned reading.

JURISPRUDENCE 263—Roman Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.
M., W., and F. at 1.10. 515 K.

This course traces briefly the historical development of the Roman law, and treats of the law of persons, of things, of obligations and of succession. Lectures, with assigned reading: Muirhead, *Historical Introduction to the Private Law of Rome*; Sohm, *Institutes of Roman Law*.

JURISPRUDENCE 266—History of European Law. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 1.10. 515 K.

This course treats (1) of early German law, including a comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Continental German customs; (2) of the development of law in the Visigothic and Frankish Empires; (3) of feudal law; (4) of canon law; (5) of the law merchant; (6) of the "reception" of the Roman law; and (7) of the genesis and character of the modern civil codes.

(Identical with History 224.)

JURISPRUDENCE 268—Modern Civil Law of Western Europe. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

M., W., and F. at 3.10. 509 K.

This course is devoted to the discussion of special topics in the private law of France, Italy, Spain and Germany. It is open only to students who have taken Course 263, or who have done equivalent work.

JURISPRUDENCE 269-270—Conflict of Laws. Professor J. B. MOORE.
M. at 4.10. 405 K.

Within the limits of the subject, a comparison is made of theories and practice in different jurisdictions, both in civil matters and in criminal; and attention is given to the special aspects of interstate law in the United States.

JURISPRUDENCE 361-362—Seminar in Legal History. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Hours to be arranged.

Seminar for candidates for the Master's degree. The work consists in reading selected titles of the *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, of medieval law-books and of modern codes upon some special topic. Papers are presented by the members of the seminar, usually based upon a comparison of Roman and English law.

JURISPRUDENCE 363-364—Seminar in Comparative Jurisprudence. Professor MUNROE SMITH.

Hours to be arranged.

Advanced seminar for candidates for the Doctor's degree.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Politics 1-2. Professor BEARD.

M., W., and F. at 9. 617 Hm.

As a part of their regular work, the students are advised, and will be expected, to attend the public lectures given on the Blumenthal foundation.

Group 3—Economics and Social Science

GRADUATE COURSES

It is presumed that students who take economics, sociology or social economy as their major subject are familiar with the general principles of economics and sociology as set forth in the ordinary manuals. Students who are not thus prepared are recommended to take the courses in Columbia College or Barnard College designated as Economics 1 and 2 (or A1 and A2) and Sociology 151-152.

The graduate courses fall under three subjects: **A**—Political Economy and Finance; **B**—Sociology and Statistics; **C**—Social Economy.

Courses numbered 200 and above are open to graduate women students upon the same terms as to men. For a description of other courses open to women see Courses in Barnard College, page 45.

Subject A—Political Economy and Finance

ECONOMICS 101—Science of Finance. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 515 K.

This course is historical, as well as comparative and critical. After giving a general introduction and tracing the history of the science of finance, it describes and analyzes the different kinds of public revenues, including the public domain and public property, public works and industrial undertakings, fees and special assessments. It then takes up the discussion of the general theories and principles of taxation, devoting especial attention to the problem of the incidence of taxation and to the newer social theories of taxation.

ECONOMICS 102—Science of Finance. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10. 515 K.

This course seeks to apply general principles to a consideration of actual systems of taxation. Special attention is paid to the practical American problems of federal, state and local taxation, and their interrelations. The course then treats of the various classes of public expenditure and the fiscal principles which govern them. It considers also public debt, methods of borrowing, redemption, refunding, repudiation, etc. Finally, it describes the fiscal organization of the state by which the revenue is collected and expended, and discusses the budget, national, state and local.

ECONOMICS 104—Commerce and Commercial Policy. Professor MUSEY.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 405 K.

This course is a consideration of the relation of commerce to economic prosperity and social well-being. It begins with a short sketch of the growth of commerce and an outline of the leading historical types of commercial policy. It takes up the conditions and consequences of modern commerce, analyzing the foreign trade of the principal countries, especially the United States, in relation to natural resources, increase of population, changes in industrial methods and organization, and distribution of wealth. The causes and effects of modern commercial policies are examined, and an attempt is made to point out the economic and social conditions that are of chief importance for the determination of trade policy in the United States at present.

ECONOMICS 105—The Labor Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 405 K.

The topics considered in this course are: The rise of the factory system, factory legislation, the growth of trade unions and changes in the law in respect to them, the policies of trade unions, strikes, lockouts, arbitration and conciliation, proposed solutions of the labor problem, and the future of labor in the United States.

ECONOMICS 106—The Trust and Corporation Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 10. 405 K.

In this course special attention is given to the trust problem as it presents itself in the United States. Among the topics considered are the rise and progress of industrial combinations, the forms of organization and policies of typical combinations, the common law and the trusts, anti-trust acts and their results, and other proposed solutions of the problem.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 107—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

This course endeavors to present a survey of national legislation on currency, finance and taxation, including the tariff, together with its relations to the state of industry and commerce. The chief topics discussed are: The fiscal and industrial conditions of the colonies; the financial methods of the Revolution and the Confederation; the genesis of the protective idea; the policies of the Federalists and of the Republicans; the War of 1812; the crises of 1819, 1825, and 1837; the tariffs of 1816, 1824, and 1828; the distribution of the surplus and the Bank war; the currency problems before 1863; the era of "free trade"; the fiscal problems of the Civil War; the methods of resumption; the new industrial problems; the currency acts of 1878, 1890, and 1900; the loans of 1894-96; the tariffs of 1890, 1894, and 1897; Spanish War financiering; the crisis of 1907; the tariff of 1909. The course closes with a discussion of the present fiscal and industrial situation.

(Identical with History 163.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 108—Railroad Problems; Economic, Social and Legal. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

These lectures treat of railroads in the fourfold aspect of their relation to the investors, the employees, the public and the state respectively. A history of railways and railway policy in America and Europe forms the preliminary part of the course. The chief problems of railway management, so far as they are of economic importance, come up for discussion. Among the subjects treated are: Financial methods, railway constructions, speculation, profits, failures, accounts and reports, expenses, tariffs, principles of rates, classification and discrimination, competition and pooling, accidents and employers' liability. Especial attention is paid to the methods of regulation and legislation in the United States as compared with European methods, and the course closes with a general discussion of state *versus* private management.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 109—History of Socialism. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10. 515 K.

The course gives an outline of the social movement during the nineteenth century, and a brief review of the doctrines of the leading French, English and German exponents of socialism, such as Babeuf, St. Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Proudhon, Louis Blanc, Robert

Owen, Thompson, the English Christian Socialists, the German "philosophical" socialists, Lasalle and Rodbertus. Special attention is given to the Marxian theories, as well as to the revolt against Marxism—the revisionist movement.

(Identical with History 159.)

ECONOMICS 110—Theories of Social Reform. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 2.10.

This course treats of certain plans for the partial reconstruction of industrial society which have been advocated in the United States, and endeavors to determine what reforms are in harmony with economic principles. It treats of the proposed single tax, of the measures advocated by the Grangers' and the Farmers' Alliance, and of those proposed by labor organizations, of the method of dealing with monopolies, and of the general relation of the state to industry.

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS 112—Money and Banking. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 10.

The purpose of this course is to supply the historical and theoretical basis necessary to a wise solution of the monetary and banking problems that are of special interest to the people of the United States.

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 180—The Development of the World's Commerce from the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time, with special reference to Germany.

Professor DAENELL.

W. and F. at 11. 614 K.

(Identical with History 190.)

ECONOMICS 201—Economic Readings: Classical English Economists. Professor SEAGER.

F. at 9 and 10. 405 K.

In this course the principal theories of the English economists from Adam Smith to John Stuart Mill are studied by means of lectures, assigned readings and reports, and discussions. Special attention is given to the *Wealth of Nations*, Malthus's *Essay on Population*, the bullion controversy of 1810, the corn law controversy of 1815, and the treatises on *Political Economy* of Ricardo, Senior and John Stuart Mill.

ECONOMICS 203—History of Economics to Adam Smith. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 515 K.

In this course the various systems of political economy are discussed in their historical development. The chief exponents of the different schools are taken up in their order, and especial attention is directed to the wider aspects of the connection between the theories and the organization of the existing industrial society. The writers discussed are divided as follows: (1) Antiquity; (2) the Middle Ages; (3) the Mercantilists; (4) the Physiocrats; (5) the English Precursors of Adam Smith.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 204—History of Economics since Adam Smith. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10. 515 K.

The chief writers discussed in this course are: (1) The English Classical School; (2) the Early British Socialists; (3) the Continental Development to 1870; (4) the Early American Writers; (5) the German Historical School; (6) the Socialists; (7) the Austrian School; (8) the Leading Contemporary Economists.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

ECONOMICS 205—Economic Theory I. Professor CLARK.

M. and W. at 2.10.

This course discusses, first, the static laws of distribution. If the processes of industry were not changing, wages and industry would tend to adjust themselves according to certain standards. A study of the mechanism of production would then show that one part of the product is specifically attributed to labor, and that another part is imputable to capital. It is the object of the course to show that the tendency of free competition, under such conditions, is to give to labor, in the form of wages, the amount that it specifically creates, and also to give to capital, in the form of interest, what it specifically produces. The theory undertakes to prove that the earnings of labor and of capital are governed by a principle of final productivity, and that this principle must be studied on a social scale, rather than in any one department of production. The latter part of this course enters the field of Economic Dynamics, defines an economic society and describes the forces which so act upon it as to change its structure and its mode of producing and distributing wealth.

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS 206—Economic Theory II. Professor CLARK.

M. and W. at 2.10.

This course continues the discussion of the dynamic laws of distribution. The processes of industry are actually progressing. Mechanical invention, emigration and other influences cause capital and labor to be applied in new ways and with enlarging results. These influences do not even repress the action of the static forces of distribution, but they bring a new set of forces into action. They create, first, employers' profits, and, later, additions to wages and interest. It is the object of the course to show how industrial progress affects the several shares in distribution under a system of competition, and how progress itself is caused, and also to determine whether the consolidations of labor and capital, which are a distinctive feature of modern industry, necessarily have the effect of repressing competition and checking progress.

It is a further purpose of the course to present the natural laws by which the increase of capital and that of labor are governed, and to discuss the manner in which the earnings of these agents are affected by the action of the state, and to present at some length the character and the effects of those obstructions which pure economic law encounters in the practical world.

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS 207—Theory of Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10, and 11. 405 K.

The aim of this course is to present the elementary principles of statistics and to illustrate their application by concrete studies in the most important sources of statistical material. The theoretical part of the course includes the study of averages, index-numbers, interpolation and the principles of the graphic method. Toward the end of the term a review is given of the statistical processes employed in mathematical economics and of the chief empirical results that have already been established.

Laboratory exercises are required of all students attending the course.

(Identical with Sociology 255.)

ECONOMICS 210—Social Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10, and 11. 405 K.

(Identical with Sociology 256. For description see page 40.)

ECONOMICS 241—The Economic and Social Evolution of Russia since 1800. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

M. and F. at 10.

This course describes the economic development of the country, the growth of slavophil, liberal and revolutionary doctrines and parties, and the disintegration of the autocratic régime.

(Identical with History 253.)

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS 242—Radicalism and Social Reform as reflected in the Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Professor SIMKHOVITCH.

F. at 10 and 11. 405 K.

An interpretation of the various types of modern radicalism, such as socialism, nihilism and anarchism, and of the social and economic conditions on which they are based.

(Identical with History 260.)

ECONOMICS 301—Seminar in Political Economy and Finance. Professors SELIGMAN and SEAGER.

For advanced students. Tu., 8.15-10.15 P.M. 508 K.

ECONOMICS 302—Seminar in Political Economy and Finance. Professors SELIGMAN and SEAGER.

For advanced students. Tu., 8.15-10.15 P.M. 508 K.

Subject B—Sociology and Statistics

SOCIOLOGY 151—Principles of Sociology, Analytical and Descriptive. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 515 K.

This is a fundamental course, intended to lay a foundation for advanced work. In connection with a text-book study of theory, lectures are given on the presuppositions and the methods of the scientific study of society, and students are required to analyze and to classify sociological material of live interest, obtained from newspapers, reviews and official reports.

SOCIOLOGY 152—Principles of Sociology, Historical. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10. 415 K.

In this course the main outlines of historical sociology are so presented as to constitute an introduction to the study of social evolution and to the theory of progress. The beginnings of social relations in animal bands are indicated, and the successive stages of anthropogenic, ethnogenic, and demogenic association are reviewed. This course is the proper preparation for Sociology 251, 252, 257, and 258.

SOCIOLOGY 153—Ethnology: Primitive Culture. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor FARRAND.

M. and W. at 3.10. 505 S.

This course consists of a detailed treatment of the questions involved in primitive culture, such as the origin and development of mythology, morality, and religion, education, art, social customs, etc. Students are expected to have taken Anthropology 1-2 or 101-102, or to give satisfactory evidence of previous work before being admitted to this course.

(Identical with Anthropology 105.)

SOCIOLOGY 154—Ethnology: Primitive Culture. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor FARRAND.

M. and W. at 3.10. 505 S.

A continuation of the preceding course, and admission to it is subject to the same conditions.

(Identical with Anthropology 106.)

SOCIOLOGY 155—The Races of Europe. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

In this course the distribution of types of man in Europe and the history of their development into the modern nations are traced. The important relations of the history of civilization in Europe to the civilization in Asia and in Africa are discussed, and the traits of European civilization due to the psychologic unity of mankind are considered.

(Identical with Anthropology 111.)

Not given in 1910-11.

SOCIOLOGY 156—The Races of Europe. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

A continuation of the preceding course.

(Identical with Anthropology 112.)

Not given in 1910-11.

SOCIOLOGY 157—Ethnography of Siberia and North America. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

In this course a somewhat detailed ethnographical description is given, with especial reference to the development of types of culture as a result of the historical contact of tribes of various geographical areas, and to the characterization of culture under different types of geographical environment.

(Identical with Anthropology 107.)

SOCIOLOGY 158—Ethnography of Central and South America. Lectures, papers and discussions. Professor BOAS.

Tu. and Th. at 11. 505 S.

In this course the advanced types of culture found in Central America and South America are discussed, and their relation to the less advanced cultural types of North America and South America is indicated.

(Identical with Anthropology 108.)

SOCIOLOGY 251—Social Evolution: Ethnic and Civil Origins. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 515 K.

This course in historical sociology deals with such topics as: (1) The early distribution and ethnic composition of western European populations; (2) the original types of mind and of character, the capacity for co-operation, the cultural beliefs and the economic, legal and political habits of western European peoples; (3) early forms of the family, the origins, structure and functions of the clan, the organization of the tribe, the rise of tribal federations, tribal feudalism, and the conversion of a gentile into a civil plan of social organization in western Europe. Early literature, legal codes and chronicles, descriptive of the Celtic and Teutonic groups which combined to form the English people before the Norman Conquest, are the chief sources made use of in this course.

(Identical with History 255.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIOLOGY 252—Social Evolution: Civilization, Liberty and Democracy. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10. 515 K.

This course comprises three parts, namely: (1) An examination of the nature of those secondary civilizations which are created by conquest, and of the policies by which they seek to maintain and to extend themselves; (2) a study of the growth and of the policies of liberty, including measures for the expansion of intellectual freedom, for the control of arbitrary authority by legality, for the repression of collective violence, and for the control of collective impulse by deliberation; (3) a study of the nature, the genesis, and the social organization of modern democracies, including an examination of the extent to which non-political associations are more or less democratic; and of the democratic ideals of equality and fraternity in their relations to social order and to liberty. The documents of English history since the Norman Conquest are the chief sources made use of in this course.

(Identical with History 256.)

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIOLOGY 255—Theory of Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10 and 11. 515 K.

(Identical with Economics 207. For description see page 37.)

SOCIOLOGY 256—Social Statistics. Professor H. L. MOORE.

S. at 9, 10 and 11. 515 K.

This course, which presupposes a knowledge of statistical processes (Sociology 255), begins with a detailed study of the methods and generalizations of vital statistics, and leads to an examination of recent theories of population in the light of the data afforded by official publications. Toward the end of the term a review is given of the statistical methods employed in anthropometry and in eugenics, and of the chief empirical results that have already been established.

Laboratory exercises are required of all students attending the course.

(Identical with Economics 210.)

SOCIOLOGY 257—Historical Types of Society. Ancient: The Theory of Progress. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10.

The object of this course, and of Sociology 258, is to examine the fundamental types of human society as they have appeared in history, to follow the evolution of world-society, and to examine the theory of progress. Attention is given chiefly to the influence of

physical environments, the early migrations and the resulting distribution of the white races, and to the social types that appeared before the rise of Grecian civilization.

(Identical with History 213.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIOLOGY 258—Historical Types of Society. Modern: The Theory of Progress. Professor GIDDINGS.

F. at 2.10 and 3.10.

The subject-matter of this course is found in the European societies that have flourished since the rise of Grecian civilization, and particular attention is given to the question of the extent to which they present original features attributable to specific environmental and ethnic influences.

(Identical with History 214.)

Given in 1911-12 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIOLOGY 259—Ecclesiology. Dr. BAYLES.

Tu. and F. at 4.10. 502 K.

The purpose of this course is to define the present relations of the ecclesiastical institutions to the other institutions of American society: the state, the government, marriage, family, education and public wealth. An analysis is made of the guarantees of religious liberty contained in the federal and commonwealth constitutions; of the civil status of churches in terms of constitutional and statute law; of the methods of incorporation, of the functions of trustees, of legislative and judicial control; of denominational polity according to its type; of the functional activity of churches in their departments of legislation, administration, adjudication, discipline and mission; of the influence of churches on ethical standards; of the distribution of nationalities among the denominations, of the territorial distribution of denominational strength, of the relation of polity to density of population, and of the current movements in and between various organizations tending toward changes of functions and structure.

SOCIOLOGY 260—Primitive Institutions in Europe. Professor SHOTWELL.

Th. at 4.10 and 5.10.

(Identical with History 220. For description see page 25.)

Not given in 1910-11.

SOCIOLOGY 311—General Seminar. Sociological Theories: Historical. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 4.10. 503 K.

This is an investigation and lecture course, and is required of all students making sociology a major subject for advanced degrees. Fellows making sociology a minor subject may be admitted.

SOCIOLOGY 312—General Seminar. Sociological Theory: Systematic. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 4.10. 503 K.

This is an investigation and lecture course, and is required of all students making sociology a major subject for advanced degrees. Fellows making sociology a minor subject may be admitted.

SOCIOLOGY 315-316—Modern Problems in Social Evolution. Dr. TENNEY.

Hours to be arranged.

SOCIOLOGY 317—Advanced Seminar: Problems and Methods of Sociological Research. Professor GIDDINGS.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10, bi-weekly. 503 K.

SOCIOLOGY 318—Advanced Seminar: Dissertations in Preparation. Professor GIDDINGS.

Tu. at 4.10 and 5.10, bi-weekly. 503 K.

SOCIOLOGY 319—The Relation of Social Theory to Public Policy. Professor GIDDINGS.

M. and W. at 3.10. 405 K.

This is an instruction and research course, conducted by seminar methods. Only students who have completed Sociology 311-312, or a full equivalent of graduate work in sociology elsewhere, and who are prepared to use elementary statistical methods are admitted.

SOCIOLOGY 320—The Relation of Social Theory to Public Policy. Professor GIDDINGS.

M. and W. at 3.10. 405 K.

This is a continuation of Sociology 319, and has the same character and conditions.

Subject C—Social Economy

SOCIAL ECONOMY 281—Misery and Its Causes. Professor DEVINE.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10.

This course is a survey of social mal-adjustments (e.g., congestion of population, preventable disease, child-labor, overwork, casual employment, exploitation of employees and consumers, lack of playgrounds, obsolete educational systems, inefficiency in administration of justice); the resulting privation and degeneration; the social aspects of crime; the causes of poverty; and the conditions which are unfavorable to a normal standard of living.

Not given in 1910-11.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 282—Efficiency and Relief. Professor DEVINE.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10.

This course is a study of the methods by which society undertakes to relieve distress and to promote efficiency. It includes the social aspects of philanthropy and of education. Special attention is given to constructive social movements, such as those for housing and sanitary reform, and the prevention of disease and of accidents.

Not given in 1910-11.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 285—The Standard of Living. Professor DEVINE.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10. 615 K.

A study of the essentials of a normal standard of living and of the cost of supplying them in particular communities: Rentals, Food, Clothing, Recreation, Education and Insurance. Methods of raising the standard. Abnormal deviations and relief.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 286—Social Aspects of Crime and Abnormality. Professor DEVINE.

Tu. and Th. at 4.10. 615 K.

This course is a continuation of that on the Standard of Living, dealing with the more extreme deviations found in criminal and anti-social classes. Special attention is given to the preventive features of a rational penal and police system, such as juvenile courts, probation, indeterminate sentence, segregation of incorrigibles, education and reformation, and to the lessening of crime through the improvement of social conditions and the strengthening of individual character by education and improved environment.

Given in 1910-11 and in alternate years thereafter.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 283—Social Legislation: (I) Workshop and Factory.
Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10.

A comparative study of methods and results of recent legislation in American states and some European countries, dealing with social problems of the wage-earner relating to the place where and conditions under which he works. Topics considered are: Factory legislation, factory inspection, child labor, dangerous occupations, industrial accidents, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, industrial insurance, old-age pensions, regulation of wages and hours of labor, arbitration of labor disputes.

Given in 1911-12.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 284—Social Legislation: (II) Family, Home and School. Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10.

A comparative study of methods and results of recent legislation in American states and some European countries, dealing with social problems of the home and standards of living. Topics considered are: Public poor relief; marriage and divorce; compulsory school attendance; humane treatment of children; family income and expenditures, including regulations for the protection of savings and of petty finance, such as temporary loans on goods pawned, chattels mortgaged or salary and wages pledged; sanitation and health of the household, including regulation of contagious diseases, vaccination, registration of tuberculosis.

Given in 1911-12.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 287—Social Legislation: (III) Urban and Rural Community Life. Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10. 615 K.

A comparative study of methods and results of recent legislation in American states and some European countries, dealing with the social life and opportunities of urban and rural populations. Topics considered are: Congestion and town planning; parks and playgrounds; amusements, protection of natural resources, scenic preservation, the regulation of markets and the quality of food supplies and their distribution; housing reform; the liquor traffic; the social evil.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 288—Social Legislation: (IV) Methods and Tendencies in Law Making. Professor LINDSAY.

Tu. and Th. at 5.10. 615 K.

A comparative study of legislative procedure in American states and in the Congress of the United States, with special reference to the preparation and drafting of bills for the enactment of social legislation. Preliminary investigations of social conditions and the presentation of their results; the organization of public opinion; work of private societies with legislative programs; committee hearings; co-operation of private societies with public officials and the courts in the administration and the interpretation of the law; the police power; constitutional limitations; the organization of administrative and judicial machinery for the enforcement of social legislation; the education of citizens; are the chief topics considered.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 321—Seminar in Social Economy. Professor DEVINE.
F., 8-10 P.M. 609 K.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 322—Seminar in Social Economy. Professor DEVINE.
F., 8-10 P.M. 609 K.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 323—Seminar in Social Legislation. Professor
LINDSAY.

Tu., 8-10 P.M. 609 K.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 324—Seminar in Social Legislation. Professor
LINDSAY.

Tu., 8-10 P.M. 609 K.

COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

The New York School of Philanthropy, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, under the direction of Professor Lindsay, is an affiliated professional school, whose facilities and courses, with certain restrictions, are open to regular students of Columbia University, and whose courses may be credited as minors for candidates for higher degrees. A detailed program of the School is contained in its year book, which may be had gratis upon application to the Director of the School, United Charities Building, 105 East 22nd Street, to whom all inquiries about the work of the School, its diplomas and certificates, and credit toward University degrees should be made. The School is organized in three departments:

I. The Training School, which includes

(a) A one year course in social work, composed of supervised field and practice work and lecture courses, aggregating approximately fourteen hours a week in both terms.

(b) The Summer Session of six weeks in June and July.

(c) Extension Courses for both volunteer and professional workers, including an Evening Course, two hours per week throughout the academic year.

II. The Bureau of Social Research (Russell Sage Foundation): a staff of experienced investigators and workers in training engaged in social research, under expert direction, in New York City.

III. The Library. A collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals in economics, sociology, social economy and social questions, containing approximately 6,000 bound volumes and 8,000 pamphlets. Open daily from 9 to 5, and every Tuesday evening, Sundays and holidays excepted, as a reference library and as a loan library for students engaged in the work of the School.

A few scholarships, awarded as loans from the Scholarship Loan Fund, in amounts up to \$200, are available in the training school, and fellowships,

with stipends varying from \$500 to \$1,200, are available in the Bureau of Social Research for mature and advanced students. The junior fellowships (\$500) include free tuition for a limited amount of work at the University and in the School. Application blanks for scholarships and fellowships will be sent upon request.

COURSES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE

ECONOMICS 1—Introduction to Economics. Professors SELIGMAN and MUSSEY, and Dr. AGGER.

Section 1, M. and W. at 9 in 613 Hm., F. at 1.10.

Section 2, M. and W. at 11 in 616 Hm., F. at 1.10.

Section 3, M. and W. at 1.10 in 607 Hm., F. at 1.10.

Section 4, M. and W. at 1.10 in 609 Hm., F. at 1.10.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

ECONOMICS 2—Practical Economic Problems. Professors SELIGMAN and MUSSEY, and Dr. AGGER.

Hours as in Economics 1.

Prerequisite: History A1-A2.

COURSES IN BARNARD COLLEGE

ECONOMICS A1—Outlines of Economics. Professor MUSSEY and Dr. AGGER.

Section 1, M. at 3; Tu. and Th. at 9.

Sections 2 and 3, M. at 3; Tu. and Th. at 10.

Section 4, M. at 3; Tu. and Th. at 11.

Section 5, M. at 3; Tu. and Th. at 1.10.

ECONOMICS A2—Practical Economic Problems. Professor MUSSEY and Dr. AGGER.

Hours as in A1.

ECONOMICS 104—Commerce and Commercial Policy. Professor MUSSEY.

Tu. and Th. at 11.

(For description see page 34.)

ECONOMICS 107—Fiscal and Industrial History of the United States. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

(For description see page 35.)

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS 108—Railroad Problems, Economic, Social and Legal. Professor SELIGMAN.

Tu. and Th. at 3.10.

(For description see page 35.)

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS b115—Socialism and Social Reform. Professor CLARK.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10, and a third hour to be arranged.

In this course a brief study is made of the works of St. Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, Owen and Lasalle, and a more extended study is made of Marx's treatise on capital. Recent economic changes, such as the formation of trusts and strong trade unions, are examined with a view to ascertaining what effect they have had on the modern socialistic movement. A study is made of modern semi-socialistic movements and of such reforms as have for their object the improvement of the condition of the working class. Municipal activities, factory legislation, the single tax, recent agrarian movements and measures for the regulation of monopolies are studied.

Not given in 1910-11.

ECONOMICS b117—The Labor Problem. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10.

Attention in this course is divided about equally between problems connected with labor organizations—collective bargaining, strikes, arbitration, etc.—and problems whose solution involves legislation—child labor, dangerous trades, the sweating system, immigration, etc. Lectures are supplemented by assigned readings and class discussions.

ECONOMICS b118—Practical Economic Problems. Professor SEAGER.

Tu. and Th. at 1.10.

In this course special attention is given to problems connected with money and banking and corporations and trusts. Lectures are supplemented by assigned readings and class discussions.

SOCIOLOGY 151—Principles of Sociology. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10.

(For description see page 38.)

SOCIOLOGY 152—Principles of Sociology. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10.

(For description see page 38.)

COURSES IN TEACHERS COLLEGE

SOCIAL ECONOMY 111—The Life of the Industrial Family. Professor MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. at 3.10 and 4.10.

This course is descriptive, dealing with the life of the immigrant, his housing, standard of living, education, health, labor and recreation.

SOCIAL ECONOMY 112—Social Progress in Cities. Professor MARY K. SIMKHOVITCH.

Tu. at 3.10 and 4.10.

This course consists of a study of public and private activity in improving living conditions.

COURSES IN THE SUMMER SESSION*

Economics

81—Principles of Economics. Lectures and text-book discussion. Professor MUSSEY.

Five hours a week.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 1 or A1.)

103—Money and Banking. Lectures and assigned reading. Professor D. R. DEWEY.

Five hours a week.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 112.)

104—Commerce and Commercial Policy. Lectures and assigned reading. Professor MUSSEY.

Five hours a week.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 104.)

106—Corporation Problems. Lectures and assigned reading. Professor RAPER.

Five hours a week.

(Equivalent, when supplemented by prescribed reading, to Economics 106.)

Sociology

101—Principles of Sociology, Analytical and Descriptive. Lectures, readings and papers. Professor GIDDINGS.

Five hours a week at 9.30.

102—Principles of Sociology, Historical. Lectures, readings and papers. Professor GIDDINGS.

Five hours a week at 10.30.

SOCIOLOGY 152—Principles of Sociology, Historical. Professor GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY.

M. and W. at 3.10.

*For fuller details consult the Bulletin of Information in reference to the Summer Session.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE--SCHEME OF ATTENDANCE

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9.00 to 9.50	Public Law 201 Prof. GUTHRIE 405 K	Public Law 241 Prof. GOODNOW 405 K Public Law 246 Prof. GOODNOW 405 K	History 280 Prof. DUNNING 615 K Public Law 103-104 Prof. BEARD 405 K Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 401 K	Public Law 241 Prof. GOODNOW 405 K Public Law 246 Prof. GOODNOW 405 K	Economics 201 Prof. SEAGER 405 K	Economics 207, 210 Sociology 255, 256 Prof. H. L. MOORE 405 K
10.00 to 10.50	History 280 Prof. DUNNING 615 K Public Law 103-104 Prof. BEARD 405 K Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 401 K	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 615 K History 164 Public Law 143, 144 Prof. GOODNOW 405, 599 K Economics 104 Prof. MUSSEY 405 K	History 280 Prof. DUNNING 615 K Public Law 103-104 Prof. BEARD 405 K Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 401 K	History 121-122 Prof. ROBINSON 615 K History 164 Public Law 143, 144 Prof. GOODNOW 405, 599 K Economics 104 Prof. MUSSEY 405 K	History 260 Economics 242 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 405 K Economics 201 Prof. SEAGER 405 K Jurisprudence 161 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 401 K	History 361-362 Prof. OSGOOD 614 K Economics 207, 210 Sociology 255, 256 Prof. H. L. MOORE 405 K
11.00 to 11.50	History 151-152 Dr. HAZEN 614 K History 166 Public Law 120 Prof. J. B. MOORE 515 K History 251 Public Law 221 Prof. J. B. MOORE 515 K History 282 Prof. DUNNING 615 K Public Law 105, 106 Prof. BEARD 450 K	History 123, 124 Sociology 155, 156 Prof. BOAS 505 S History 151-152 Dr. HAZEN 614 K History 166 Public Law 120 Prof. J. B. MOORE 515 K History 251 Public Law 221 Prof. J. B. MOORE 515 K Economics 106 Prof. SEAGER 405 K Economics 105 Prof. SEAGER 405 K	Economics 180 History 190 Prof. DAENELL 614 K Public Law 105, 106 Prof. BEARD 405 K	History 123, 124 Sociology 155, 156 Prof. BOAS 505 S Economics 106 Prof. SEAGER 405 K Economics 105 Prof. SEAGER 405 K	Economics 180 History 190 Prof. DAENELL 614 K History 260 Economics 242 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 405 K History 282 Prof. DUNNING 615 K	History 361-362 Prof. OSGOOD 614 K Economics 207, 210 Sociology 255, 256 Prof. H. L. MOORE 405 K

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE—SCHEME OF ATTENDANCE—Continued

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1.10 to 2.00	History 224 Jurisprudence 263, 266 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 515 K	History 104 Prof. GORTHEIL 309 U History 149, 150 Prof. SHEPHERD 614 K Economics 101, 102 Prof. SELIGMAN 515 K	History 224 Jurisprudence 263, 266 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 515 K	History 104 Prof. GORTHEIL 309 U Economics 101, 102 Prof. SELIGMAN 515 K	History 224 Jurisprudence 263, 266 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 515 K	
2.10 to 3.00	Public Law 301-302 341-342 Prof. GOODNOW and BEARD 509 K					
	Public Law 203-204 Prof. GOODNOW 411 K	History 149, 150 Prof. SHEPHERD 614 K History 159 Economics 109 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 515 K	Public Law 203-204 Prof. GOODNOW 411 K	History 159 Economics 109 Prof. SIMKHOVITCH 515 K	History 255, 256 Sociology 251, 252 Prof. GIDDINGS 515 K	
3.10 to 4.00	History 117-118 Prof. BOTSFORD 109 L History 119, 120 Sociology 153, 154 Prof. FARRAND 505 S History 155, 156 Prof. SHOTWELL 615 K Public Law 223-224 Prof. J. B. MOORE 411 K	History 125-126 Prof. OSGOOD 615 K Economics 203, 204 Prof. SELIGMAN 515 K Public Law 223-224 Prof. J. B. MOORE 411 K	History 117-118 Prof. BOTSFORD 109 L History 119, 120 Sociology 153, 154 Prof. FARRAND 505 S History 155, 156 Prof. SHOTWELL 615 K Jurisprudence 268 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 509 K Sociology 151, 152, 319, 320 Prof. GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY 515, 405 K	History 125-126 Prof. OSGOOD 615 K Economics 203, 204 Prof. SELIGMAN 515 K	History 255, 256 Sociology 251, 252 Prof. GIDDINGS 515 K Jurisprudence 268 Prof. MUNROE SMITH 509 K	

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE—SCHEME OF ATTENDANCE—Concluded

HOURS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
4.10 to 5.00	History 252 Prof. ROBINSON 615 K Jurisprudence 269-270 Prof. J. B. MOORE 516 K Sociology 311, 312 Prof. GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY 503 K	History 161, 162 Public Law 101, 101 Prof. BEARD 405 K History 275, 276 Prof. SHEPHERD 614 K Sociology 259 Dr. BAYLES 502 K Sociology 317, 318 Prof. GIDDINGS 503 K (bi-weekly) Social Economy 285, 286 Prof. DEVINE 615 K	History 254 Prof. ROBINSON 615 K History 271, 272 Prof. SHEPHERD 614 K Sociology 311, 312 Prof. GIDDINGS and Dr. TENNEY 503 K	History 321 Profs. ROBINSON SHOTWELL and SIMKHOVITCH 614 K Social Economy 285, 286 Prof. DEVINE 615 K	Sociology 259 Dr. BAYLES 502 K	
5.10 to 6.00	History 211-212 Prof. OLCOTT 109 L History 225 Prof. SHOTWELL 615 K History 252 Prof. ROBINSON 615 K	History 161, 162 Public Law 101, 102 Prof. BEARD 405 K History 275, 276 Prof. SHEPHERD 614 K Sociology 317, 318 Prof. GIDDINGS 503 K (bi-weekly) Social Economy 287, 288 Prof. LINDSAY 615 K	History 211-212 Prof. OLCOTT 109 L History 225 Prof. SHOTWELL 615 K History 254 Prof. ROBINSON 615 K History 271, 272 Prof. SHEPHERD 614 K	History 321 Profs. ROBINSON, SHOTWELL and SIMKHOVITCH 614 K Social Economy 287, 288 Prof. LINDSAY 615 K		
8.15 to 10.15	(8-10 P.M.) History 227 614 K History 356 614 K Prof. SHOTWELL	Economics 301, 302 Profs. SELIGMAN and SEAGER 508 K (8-10 P.M.) Social Economy 323, 324 Prof. LINDSAY 609 K			(8-10 P.M.) Social Economy 321, 322 Prof. DEVINE 609 K	

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Scope		Open to	Leading to
General Culture	Columbia College Barnard College	Men Women	A.B. or B.S. A.B. or B.S.
Graduate non-professional courses	Political Science Philosophy Pure Science	Men and Women	A.M. and Ph.D.
Public and Private Law	School of Law (3 years)	Men	LL.B.
Practice of Medicine	College of Physicians and Surgeons (4 years)	Men	M.D.
Mining Engineering Metallurgy	School of Mines (4 years)	Men	E.M. Met.E.
Chemistry and Engineering—Civil, Sanitary, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical	Schools of Chemistry and Engineering (4 years)	Men	Chem. C.E. E.E. Mech.E. Chem.E.
Architecture, Music, Design	Schools of Architecture, Music and Design	Men	B.S. or Certificate
Education—elementary or secondary teaching	Teachers College (2 years)	Men and Women	Bachelor's Diploma and B.S.
Advanced courses	Teachers College	Men and Women	Master's and Doctor's Diploma
Pharmacy	College of Pharmacy (2 and 3 years)	Men and Women	Degrees and Diplomas
There is an annual	Summer Session	Men and Women	Suitable academic credit or certification
Courses are offered both at the University and elsewhere	Extension Teaching	Men and Women	Suitable academic credit or certification

The normal preparation for Columbia College and Barnard College is the equivalent of a four-year secondary school course. The Schools of Political Science, Philosophy, Pure Science and Law require for entrance a college course or its equivalent. Two years of collegiate work are prescribed for Teachers College and for the degree courses in Architecture, Music and Design, and, while the minimum requirements do not at present prescribe it, the same preparation is strongly recommended in Medicine, Mines, Chemistry, and Engineering.

In the Summer Session and Extension Teaching there are no entrance tests for non-matriculants, but before being registered as candidates for degrees or diplomas, matriculants must fulfil the appropriate entrance requirements.

The program of studies in the College places the emphasis on the quality of the student's work rather than upon the time spent in residence, and is so arranged as to make it possible for a properly qualified student to complete the requirements for both the Bachelor's degree and for any one of the professional degrees of the University in six years, or, in some cases, in a shorter period.

Students registered as candidates for non-professional degrees may at the same time receive credit toward a diploma in teaching and *vice versa*.

Bulletins of Information regarding any of these courses may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, and further information will be furnished on request. A complete Catalogue, issued in December of each year, is sold for twenty-five cents.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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